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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
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Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
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In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Higher wages are said to be paid for unskilled labor in Montana than in any other state.

In Great Britain one-fourth of all those who live to be sixty-five years old are in the poorhouse.

There are some 75,000 Icelanders still left in their native island, notwithstanding the fact that the emigration epidemic has been raging there for nearly twenty years.

During the last ten years the South has built nearly 20,000 miles of new railroad, an increase of about 100 per cent over 1880, the total mileage for the section at present being over 40,000.

Mexico is called a republic, asserts the New York World, but as a matter of fact, it is governed by an oligarchy of landlords. Some of these men own vast domains, one possessing 500,000,000 acres of land.

The total number of actual mercantile failures in the United States for nine months of 1890 is 7538, as compared with 8334 in nine months of 1889, with 7330 in a like portion of 1888, and, strange to note, as compared with 7518 in a like period in 1886 and 7358 in nine months of 1883.

Even California has not been thoroughly explored, acknowledges the San Francisco Chronicle, as was proved by the bear hunters in Fresno who discovered what they claim to be the biggest tree in the world. If it has a circumference of 129 feet it certainly outranks any giant in the Calaveras or Mariposa groves.

The New York women factory inspectors have found that factory work is more poorly paid, heavier, more taxing and far less healthful than housework, yet, marvels the Chicago Times, girls cannot be coaxed or driven to do kitchen work. They say it is because young women in domestic service are looked down upon and snubbed by everybody, those for whom they perform the service included.

At Agnetendorf, on the Riesengebirge (a chain of mountains between Silesia and Bohemia), one Herr Vogel has trained a dog to perform the duties of a mountain guide. The animal leads the tourist in safety from Agnetendorf to Bismarckhohe. Gaily he springs from point to point, and gives confidence to the tourist. When there is a spot where a special view of scenery can be witnessed he stops and looks about him.

A Washington correspondent says: The late Justice Miller was a self-educated man and never had the advantage of college training. Like Justice Bradley, he was fond of mathematics, and he kept up his mathematical studies during his latter years. He started life as a drug clerk and spent three years in making up prescriptions. He then went to a medical school in Kentucky and practiced medicine, after he had gotten his diploma, for eight years. When he began to study law he took the study of Latin and acquired a thorough knowledge of the language. However, he always decried the study of dead languages, and he said not long ago that he did not think there was any necessity for a man to waste four years of his life in the study of dead languages. Said he: "I think that the dead languages are unnecessary and impracticable for the average man. They may do for rich people's sons who will have an independent income and who are training themselves for a purely literary life. As to boys who have to make their way in the world, I think they are useless, and that the scientific studies are far more important."

The New York Times says: "Very rapidly English capitalists and syndicates are absorbing all the sources from which our supply of artificial fertilizers is derived. Already the beds of nitrate of soda in South America are controlled by English companies, and American farmers are taxed through increased prices for the enrichment of these foreign speculators. And now English capitalists are buying up the phosphate beds of South Carolina and those more recently discovered in Florida, and have already secured the best of them. These combinations are enabled to fix the prices of fertilizers, and the market prices of the crude phosphate have already increased, the past few months, about $1 per ton. The production of the South Carolina phosphates is increasing with great rapidity. In 1880, 210,000 tons were mined, in 1889 the output reached 510,000 tons; 251 ships were loaded at Charleston with phosphates last year, and nearly 100,000 tons were used by the local fertilizer manufacturers. The high prices of fertilizers, which keep on increasing in spite of the reduced values of other commodities, is becoming a burden on farmers, and should cause increased efforts to add to the stock of home-made manures and for the enrichment of the soil by plowing under clover."

Sleep Song.

Rockaby, baby, adrift on the river of dreams,
Rockaby, lullaby, light as a lily afloat;
The winds are asleep, and the moon hath withholden her beams;
Soft be thy slumber, at rest in thy cradle-boat.

Here in the dusk and the dimness, the silence of sleep,
Life is outgrowing its bands, is unfolding for flight;
Love, in thy heart thou art learning to laugh and to weep—
Love, in the dark thou art learning the lesson of life.

Rockaby, lullaby! now thou art mine, thou art mine!
Long be the summer of growth, oh my child, oh my own!
For sad is the soul of the mother, when swift, at a sign,
The heart she hath held is a-wing, and her baby hath flown!
—[Ida W. Benham, in the Independent.

THE STORY OF PEG.

She was only a wee bit of a Hoosier girl, and yet she looked for all the world a little witch as she flitted in the sunshine hither and thither about the old Indiana farm.

It was the only home that Peg had ever known—and right well she did know it, every nook and corner. From the time she could walk alone, until she was ten years old, Peg, in her snowy pinafore and big sunbonnet, had carried dad's morning lunch to him, and found the new-laid eggs for mother on her way back.

How the child enjoyed the little frame house with its white walls and green blinds, and the monster barn with its great haymows! How she revelled in the orchard and the pasture! How she loved the woods, with their wealth of ferns and wildflowers! Yes, her young affections were all centered in the old farm, of which the hay and the horses, the hens and the flowers, were to her as necessary to make it lovable as were mother and dad.

And always in her little brown hands Peg carried sweet flowers, until the neighbors considered the daisy, apple-blossom and mignonette as much a part and parcel of the child as her own long, wavy golden hair.

But one day there came a cloud, and sudden end to Peg's happy child-life. Dad died, and then it was found that, owing to business reverses and the indorsement of a false friend's note, the old homestead was heavily mortgaged.

Mother and Peg had to leave the farm to those who were almost strangers, while they went out into the great heartless and busy world to earn a living.

They drifted to Chicago, where mother made scant enough wages with the needle, which she could ply so skilfully.

But poor mother, although she tried to work and be cheerful for the sake of her little daughter, was sick at heart. She yearned for the old home, the old times and the old faces.

By the time Peg was twelve years old, the girl had to seek work in a paper-box factory, to eke out the living, which grew scantier as mother's health grew poorer; and in another year little Peg was the breadwinner for two.

When Peg was fifteen she felt like an old woman—old in trouble, and disappointment, and heartaches. Perhaps, if she had not been a simple country girl, she might have made some friend among the neighbors; but neither she nor mother thought the more respectable folks very neighborly, while those who were willing to visit them were certainly not desirable acquaintances.

So when, five years after they went to Chicago, mother's tired and broken heart stopped beating, Peg was quite alone amid the thousands of the big and bustling city.

And Peg was not very strong either. She was such a little bit of a thing, and she found it hard work to keep up with the stout and healthy girls who worked beside her at the factory. When mother died she felt worse and grew homesick for the old Indiana farm. The factory work seemed harder than ever.

One Saturday afternoon, when the hands were paid, the foreman told Peg that they would require her services no longer.

"I'm sorry, my girl," he said, "but you cannot do the work. You ought to take a rest."

Peg looked at the meagre sum of money in her hand, and wondered how long she could rest with such a reserve fund, and no work in view. Poor Peg!

All through the following week the weary child wandered up and down the streets of the great Western city, seeking work and finding none.

By Saturday evening her money was all gone, and there was no more coming to her. She hadn't felt like going back to her dingy room. She wandered aimlessly about, up one street and down another.

It was late in the spring, and it was nearly eight o'clock before it grew dark. About that time she saw lights in a small church.

It was a Saturday night prayer-meeting, and the singing caught Peg's ear.

She wandered into the vestibule, and scarce knowing what she did, threw herself into the one chair which she found there.

The people (not many) were singing and Peg recognized the hymn as an old favorite which they used to sing at the little cross-road church in Indiana.

Every word of the hymn and each note of the tune went to the girls' heart.

"I heard the voice of Jesus say,
'Come unto me and rest;
Lay down, thou weary one, lay down.'"

Poor Peg! She could bear no more. The tears were flowing fast, and she fell on her knees beside the chair, while she buried her face in her hands and sobbed, and sobbed, and sobbed.

Soon an elderly lady, leaving the meeting earlier than the rest, came into the vestibule and was surprised to discover Peg kneeling down and crying.

"Poor child," she said kindly, "what is the trouble? Had you not better go home?"

But the gentle words only made Peg cry the more; but she managed to utter between her sobs:

"I have no home."

Something touched the good woman's susceptible heart, and raising Peg to her feet she took the worn-out girl to her own home not far away.

She did not weary Peg with words. She asked no questions, but herself undressed the little thin form, and helped her into a bed whose linen was as white as Peg's pinafore used to be in the old days on the farm. And soon Peg was sleeping, a little restlessly perhaps, but still sleeping, while her unknown friend sat by the bedside watching this child who had been friendless for so long. The warm tears coursed down the good woman's cheeks as Peg, in her dreams, muttered lines from one of her old Sunday-school hymns that had always, somehow, reminded the girl of her early life in the country.

"Where everlasting spring abides,
And never withering flowers."

She murmured. And soon afterwards,

"Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood
Stand dressed in living green."

* * * * *

When Peg woke from the first sleep she was in a fever. She grew rapidly worse, and for many days she knew nothing about where she was or who was caring for her. But she was tenderly nursed and the motherly soul who was Peg's good angel gradually came to love the waif she had so strangely picked up in the church vestibule.

One summer evening, when Peg was much better, her good hostess said:

"My dear, I am going to take you to my son's place in the country. John is a farmer and has a delightful farm. I think that down there we can bring back the roses to your cheeks. We shall start tomorrow."

Peg was still very weak, and unable to stand, or even sit up. So she was taken to the depot in a hack, and then placed in the snug little stateroom of a Pullman car. The ride was not a long one; for they left Chicago after breakfast, and were at their destination before noon.

A roomy spring wagon, with plenty of pillows and rugs, met them at the country station, and Peg was made very comfortable. As they drove along the roadway, between the fields of golden wheat and green waving corn, Peg seemed to recognize many objects. Little by little the truth dawned upon her, though she could hardly believe her own senses when the wagon halted in front of her old home. Yet it was really true, though even her kind friend did not know it, and the room reserved for Peg was the identical bedroom which she had occupied in the days of the little white pinafore and the big sunbonnet.

The good lady's son was the man who had bought the farm, and he and his sister proved to possess as kindly hearts as did their mother. At all events, although it is almost four years since she returned so unexpectedly to her old home, Peg (strong and healthy again) is still a visitor at the Indiana farm. And she is quietly happy, for she is engaged to be married to the owner of the farm, and she expects to remain on the dear old place the remainder of her days.—[Yankee Blade.

The Aristocratic Bee.

One of the most interesting country places in Maine is that of Mark Gray, of West Freeman, who has been so successful in raising bees that he has made $327.50 from them this year. A correspondent gives a description of his apiary, which has been arranged with remarkable painstaking and is a veritable curiosity. All the hives are painted and striped in different combinations, no two alike. Mr. Gray makes his hives himself, having built a small shop and a miniature saw-mill for this purpose. He thinks the bees like to have their homes attractive as well as human beings, and that they work better and are more contented for having everything tidy around them. They require but very little attention, but anything out of place they notice as quickly as a neat housewife.—[Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A NOVEL HALL.

It Is Made From One of California's Mammoth Trees.

Ten Men Took Seventy-Two Days to Cut the Forest Giant.

A novel hall is now on exhibition in San Francisco which is only seven feet in height and twenty feet in diameter. It contains nothing inside but a row of bright lights, yet it is an aged curiosity. It was made from a section of a "Big Tree," Sequoia Gigantea, which was growing until last winter in Tulare Count., Cal.

The tree is supposed to have stood in the forest for nearly three thousand years. It measured at its base ninety-nine feet in circumference, and its height was three hundred and twelve feet. Last January men were sent into the forest to cut the tree when snow was sixteen feet in depth around its trunk. It took ten men seventy-two days to cut the tree, and several months were consumed in taking out the inner portion of the section and preparing it for exhibition. "It was the hardest work I ever did in my life," remarked one of the exhibitors.

The section composing the hall was severed from the trunk at a distance of twenty-eight feet from the ground. No saw was long enough for cutting through the large trunk, therefore it was necessary to have one made for this purpose. The Pacific steel works produced one as long as possible, it being twenty-two feet and requiring eight men to work it. This length fell short of what was needed, but by fastening strong wire on either end of the saw the section was at length cut from the trunk, which was sixty feet in circumference at this point.

The section was separated into several pieces. One which is now the floor of the hall is a solid piece weighing 19,728 pounds. It is one foot in height by twenty feet in diameter. Another piece of the same height and diameter, makes the flat roof of the hall. The various pieces were transported to the city on flat cars, and freight was paid on seventy thousand pounds.

As one enters the large tent on Market, street, the section now made into a hall is seen in the centre. It is raised several feet from the ground and stands on nine turned pedestals made from the same tree. Five or six steps lead up into the hall, these being also made from the tree. Much of the outer bark has been burned off, leaving some of the remainder blackened by the fire.

Many big trees have this blackened appearance, caused, it is supposed, by some great fire hundreds of years ago. In proof that the fire is of no recent date, sugar pines from thirty to thirty-six feet in circumference, and two hundred and fifty feet in height have been found growing by the side of blackened sequoia trees and showing no signs of fire, proving that the pines have grown to their large size since the great conflagration.

Elegant souvenirs are carved and polished by wood turners at one side of the tent. All souvenirs being made from the tree and its thick bark, found one hundred feet up the trunk, where the fire got no hold upon it. One hundred and thirty little boys were stowed inside of this hall at once, not long since, and another day eighty-four girls and boys from the ages of seven to fifteen, also one man, were all standing in the tree-hall together. Afterwards a photograph of the latter group was taken, and is now exhibited there. A swinging door was cut from the section and serves to close the opening at the top of the flight of stairs.

In the floor of the hall a curiosity is seen in the shape of tree bark several inches in length. It is supposed that some hundreds of years ago the tree was injured at this spot from some cause, and as the trunk increased in size it grew around it, leaving the bark inside as seen today. It is the intention to exhibit this section of the largest tree ever cut in California in various cities prior to being taken to the World's Fair at Chicago.—[New York Observer.

The Chinese Sacred Lily.

The Chinese sacred or Oriental lily is one of the most charming plants for indoor culture. The Shui Sin Far, or Water Fairy Flower, Joss Flower, or Flower of the Gods, &c., as it is called by the Celestials, is a variety of narcissus, bearing in lavish profusion chaste flowers of silvery white, with golden yellow cups. It is of exquisite beauty and perfume. It is grown by the Chinese, according to their ancient custom, to herald the advent of their new year and as a symbol of good luck.

The bulbs are grown by a method known only to themselves, whereby they attain great size and vitality, insuring luxuriant growth and immense spikes of flowers; in fact, the incredibly short time required to bring the bulbs into bloom (four or six weeks after planting) is one of the wonders of nature. "You can almost see them grow," succeeding everywhere and with everybody. They do well in pots of earth, but are more novel and beautiful grown in shallow bowls of water, with enough fancy pebbles to prevent them toppling over when in bloom.

A dozen bulbs started at intervals will give a succession of flowers throughout the winter. As the plant is partially aquatic in its nature, plenty of water is necessary. If it be grown in soil it should be light and sandy. After the bulbs have been planted they should be kept in a closet or in a cool, dark place for a few days to induce a growth of roots before the tops start; afterward they should be placed in a sunny window.

They succeed in an ordinary living room, yet it is necessary for them to be kept away from the gas, as it causes the flowers to blast. By making a small incision with a knife across the top of the bulb in two or three places from one-half to one inch from the centre, a fresh lot of leaves is caused and flower stalks will start from those points. The cutting, however, must be carefully done, so as not to injure the bulb; the skin simply need be cut to liberate the leaves. The Chinese lily bulbs sell at 25 cents each or $2.50 per dozen.—[New York Times.

Elephants at Work.

The Hon. Carter H. Harrison, in his "Race with the Sun," describes a visit to some timber-yards and saw-mills in Rangoon, where he saw what he calls the lions of the city—the working elephants. The lumber is not sawed into boards, but the slab is taken off and the good stuff left in the form of a square timber. The logs are many of them three feet in diameter and 30 or forty feet long. These the elephants draw from the river, and pile in systematic order. Then, when they are needed, they roll them to the ways and assist in adjusting them for the saw.

After the log is cut the elephant goes among the machinery, takes the slabs away, and carries the good timber and piles it up or lays it gently upon the ox-carts to be hauled off.

While we were present a carpenter wanted lumber from a particular log which was under several others. One of the monsters rolled the upper logs off and pushed the chosen stick to the mill. The way was not clear—the log butted against the others. He pushed these aside and guided his piece through them with a sagacity almost human.

His stick became wedged. He pushed and tugged; it would not budge, but at a whispered word from the mahout and the promise of nice food he bent to it. Still it stuck. With a whistle audible for half a mile, he got on his knees, straightened out his hind legs, and put his whole force into a push. He was successful. We could almost read his satisfaction, in the gentle flaps of his huge ears and the graceful curve of his proboscis as he put it up to the mounted mahout, asking for his reward.

Sticks more than two feet thick and twenty feet long are lifted bodily upon the great ivories, and are then carried off and laid upon the gangways so gently as not to make a jar. We saw one of the elephants carrying such a timber along a path not three feet wide among masses of loose logs.

He had to plant his fore feet upon the logs, and thus walk a considerable distance. He looked as if he were walking upon his hind legs. The corner of a frail little bamboo hut stood in his way. He lifted the log over the roof and bent his body so that his sides gently scraped the corner of the house and did not shake it. A hundredth part of his weight would have caused it to topple from its pile foundation.

The Ludicrous in Otter Hunting.

Hunting the otter is not altogether devoid of the ludicrous element, for in the excitement of the chase many a bold follower has lost his foothold on the slippery rocks and has found himself not landed on terra firma, but soused into an adjoining pool, amid the shouts of laughter from his more fortunate companions; then, again, in these days of barbed wire, used by the farmers to keep their cattle from wading across the stream into their neighbor's land, the unwary sportsman finds himself hooked up, and in trying to extricate himself from the first grasp, finds that he has hopelessly got himself entangled by a further and a stronger hold.—[Commercial Advertiser.

Prices Paid for Wild Animals.

In the European market even wild beasts have their price. The chief centre of the wild beast trade (says a Continental contemporary) is Hamburg, where the price list is as follows: Lions and tigers average $380 apiece; leopards, $90; spotted panthers, $150; while black panthers range from $700 to $750. For spotted tigers the large sum of $1200 is paid. The market value of a rhinoceros varies from $1750 to $4600; African elephants average $250; Indian elephants $1500. The price of monkeys ranges from $4 for a small monkey to $500 for chimpanzees and orang-outangs.

How the Prince Imperial Died.

I have recently had a very interesting interview with an English gentleman who was present in Zululand at the time of the death of the Prince Imperial of France, son of the ex-Empress Eugenie, and who knew the young gentleman well, besides being personally acquainted with all the details of the catastrophe, says a writer in the Philadelphia Telegram. He was not much impressed by the character and manners of the ill-fated prince, describing him as a very full-fledged specimen of the most obnoxious type of a fast young Parisian society man. Besides which, he was possessed with an overwhelming idea of his own importance, and insisted always on taking the command of every expedition in which he was included.

The fatal fray in which the unfortunate youth lost his life owed its whole success for the Zulus to the fact of the prince's party being taken by surprise. Everybody ran away on the sudden attack of the savages, and it was owing to a broken girth that the prince failed to make his escape with the others. There were only five Zulus concerned in the attack, and they all belonged to one family—a father, his three sons and a son-in-law. They stripped the body of their victim, leaving nothing behind but a gold locket suspended around his neck, and which the Zulus thought contained a charm.

My informant told me that, for him, the most trying part of the whole business was the interview which the Empress Eugenie insisted upon having with him after he returned to England. She asked the most minute questions about the prince's death, being especially anxious to know if the fatal wounds were not dealt him in front. But, unfortunately, they were all in his back. Then she wanted to be told that he had died fighting for England, and the Englishman was compelled to assure her that such was not the case. "But, at least, Mr. X., you can say it was," was the unhappy mother's suggestion. It did not occur to her, poor lady, that an English gentleman has a natural objection to telling lies on any subject whatever.

How She Drove.

Wagon loaded with building stone going up Cass avenue on the righ hand side. Two women in a phaeton coming down Cass avenue on the left-hand side. Horses meet head to head and stop.

Lady Driver—Say!

Wagon Driver—Well?

"W-what do you mean?"

"What do you mean?"

"Why don't you turn out?"

"Why don't you?"

"It isn't my place to."

"And it isn't mine."

"Yes, it is, you are on the wrong side."

"Beg your pardon. The law says keep to the right."

"But I'm to the right."

"No ma'am you're to the left."

"Mrs. Smith, which is my right hand?" she asked of her companion.

"Why this one."

"Then I'm wrong?"

"Certainly."

"Well, I don't care! He ought to know that I don't know how to drive and am almost scar't to death and that I've run into three grocery wagons already this morning. You cluck and I'll pull, and we'll turn out; but that man is no gentleman. I don't believe he ever went through college."

Fire Escape Drills in Schools.

The practising of pupils in the fire drill, in order to prevent accidents from the alarm of fire, is now regarded as a most important part of school training. In the schools of Vienna, the fire-escape drill is executed in three different ways. In the case of a fire in the neighborhood (Signal No. 1) the pupils place their books in their satchels, put on their outer garments, and leave the class room in groups of four. If the danger is imminent (Signal No. 2) the books are left, the outer garments rapidly put on and the class room is vacated.

In case of extreme peril (Signal No. 3) the books and clothing are left, and the exit is made immediately in groups. In the fire drill at Hamilton, Canada, arrangements are also made for each class to keep its own side of the stairway, and move on independently of other classes preceding or following. In this school 600 pupils have vacated their class room in less than two minutes. The fire drill is not only an effective safeguard against the danger of panics, but is also a good gymnastic exercise.

Castles in the Air.

Real Estate Man—Well, I'm going West next week to locate the town of Hopkins.

Investor—Why, my dear man, what do you mean? I've bought and paid for two blocks in the centre of the town.

Real Estate Man—That's all right. I'm going out there now to find a good location for it. All the lots are sold.—[New York Herald.

Two or three Presidents have started out as mayors.

Caprices of Soils.

The system of studying the adaptation of soils to crops has grown out of the failure of attempts to settle such questions in the laboratory. This work, as is shown in a Bulletin of the Ohio Experiment Station, is attended with great difficulties. So great is the variation in natural fertility in soils that appear to the eye to be identical in composition, that the results of field experimentation are liable to be even more misleading than those of the laboratory.

Take any single acre of ground for illustration. An open glade in the original forest may have permitted the wind to sweep away its winter covert of leaves, and they may have lodged in a thicket of underbrush adjoining, carrying stores of potash and phosphoric acid with them. Such a glade may have been for centuries the pasturing ground for deer. It would then accumulate nitrogen, but would lose potash and phosphoric acid through an additional channel, while the thicket would accumulate these in excess of nitrogen.

The growth of a surface-rooting tree in one spot may have drawn upon the adjacent surface-soil for supplies of potash; that of a tree with a deep tap root in another may have drawn its support largely from deeper layers of the soil, and also have opened a way for drainage. A slight depression of the soil here may have received added fertility in the waste from a slight elevation there, and he who has studied the soil carefully, especially where its levels are shown by the melting of snow when the ground is frozen, will have detected irregularities of level unsuspected by the casual observer.—

Portable Food Tablets.

"It has often occurred to me that there ought to be a kind of dog biscuit for human beings—something containing all the ingredients necessary to support life, so that a man might put a chunk of it in his pocket and feel independent of cooks and kitchens," says "Traveler" in the Boston Post. "Well, I see that this very invention has been made by an ingenious Frenchman, who, not improbably, had read a translation of the Post and acted upon the hint I gave him. 'Portable food tablets,' I understand, is the name of the new product. I should have preferred 'man biscuit,' but let that pass. Armed with this compact and convenient form of victuals—equally good, be it remembered, for breakfast, luncheon, dinner, supper, or any hybrid meal—one can set off on long excursions with a security which he never had before.

"A young fellow with a stout pair of legs under him would be able to spend whole glorious days in traversing the Berkshire hills, for example, without being compelled to seek any indigestible meal in some low-lying tavern. It is notorious that people out driving in the country always have to turn around at the most interesting point and go home for an early dinner. The 'man biscuit' will change that. Every well appointed rural vehicle will hereafter contain a small tin box of this new human provender, which (together with a few oats for the horses) will annihilate time and space, and put back the hands of the clock from midday to morning."

Malaga Grapes.

The Malaga grape is large, crisp and delicious, and is now a special favorite since the physicians were prescribing it last Winter as the thing that could be eaten by sufferers from the grip. The consumption of the fruit in this country has increased 100 per cent. in the last ten years. But supplies are limited. From a small province only of Malaga are the grapes shipped. They are of such a tender nature that they can be shipped only in September, when the fruit is first ripe, and a few thousand barrells is the limit of American shipments. Spain, however, sends to this country large quantities of grapes which are called Malagas.

The Spanish fruit is white in color and has astonishing tenacity of life. The grapes begin to ripen about the middle of August and are usually harvested by October 1. The bunches, when plucked from the vines, are piled in ventilated places to a depth of two or three feet and allowed to "sweat" for a couple of days; this is to toughen the skins. They are then packed in barrels between layers of cork dust, and will keep in that condition for a long time—indeed, for a year. Last year 140,000 barrels, or about 3,600,000 pounds of these grapes came to America, and prices for them ranged very high. At least 200,000 barrels are expected to arrive in New York this year and the demand at high prices, will also be active.—[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Austrian Hangman.

In Austria the hangman is a man named Seigfried, who wears a black uniform, with a cocked hat and white gloves. He has never had to hang a woman, for the emperor thinks strangulation is a punishment which should be reserved for males.—[Chicago Times.

Endurance.

How much the heart may bear, and yet not break!
How much the flesh may suffer and not die!
I question much if any pain or ache
Of soul or body brings our end more nigh.
Death choses his own time; till that is worn
All evils may be borne.

We shrink and shudder at the surgeon's knife,
Each nerve recoiling from the cruel steel,
Whose edge seems searching for the quivering life;
Yet to our sense the bitter pangs reveal
That still, although the trembling flesh be torn,
This, also, can be borne.

We see a sorrow rising in our way,
And try to flee from the approaching ill,
We seek some small escape—we weep and pray,
But when the blow falls, then our hearts are still—
Not that the pain is of its sharpness shorn,
But think it must be borne.

We wind our life about another life,
We hold it closer, dearer than our own;
Anon it faints and falls in deadly strife,
Leaving us stunned, and stricken, and alone;
But ah! we do not die with those we mourn;
This, also, can be borne.

Behold, we live through all things, famine, thirst,
Bereavement, pain, all grief and misery,
All woe and sorrow; life inflicts its worst
On soul and body, but we cannot die,
Though we be sick, and tired, and faint, and worn;
Lo! all things can be borne.

HUMOROUS.

Laid down to be broken—Eggs.

Lumbermen and mariners keep a log book.

No man is as good at home as his picture looks in a neighbor's album.

If one cannot go to sleep, why not wait patiently for sleep to come to him.

Teacher—My little girl, what must you do to be forgiven? Little Girl—Sin, sir.

The finest young ladies' seminary in this country is noted for its miss-management.

No matter how deaf a man may be elsewhere, he can always have a hearing in court.

A good jest is like a diamond. Its sparkle is often the result of much patient grinding.

It seems to be easier to be a Napoleon of Finance than to pay one hundred cents on a dollar.

"Why don't you marry one of the Smith girls? Don't they know enough?" "Yes, they 'no' to much."

Potts—I can tell plush from seal two blocks away. Watts—How? Potts—By the way the wearer carries her head.

Philanthropist—I suppose this laziness is bred in you fellows. Tramp—Not by a big sight. I'm as empty as a vacuum.

Mrs. Wrangle—If you keep on staying out so late you'll kill yourself. Mr. Wrangle—Then I'll still be your late husband.

"Ten dimes make one dollar," said the schoolmaster. "Now go on, sir. Ten dollars make one—what?" "They make one mighty glad these times."

A scandal-monger is a person who talks to our neighbors about us. An entertaining talker is a person who tells us mean stories about our neighbors.

The man who howls loudest about the "equality of man" is invariably the man who is most firmly convinced that the world contains no one equal to himself.

Little girl (reading about poor King Henry the First): "After the death of his son he never smiled again——" (Pause.) But, ma, what did he do when they tickled him?

Mrs. Hojack—So Harry Ransom is to lead Miss Ophelia to the altar, is he? Hojack—If he is there will be a radical change in affairs. She has been leading him so far.

Mrs. Faddle—Thomas, if you were to meet a Knight of the Bath in English society how would you address him? Mr. Faddle—It would depend on whether it was soap or towels that I wanted.

Sergeant in the Instruction Hour—You see, the barrel is the most important part of the gun, for the inner part of it gives direction to the ball, while the outer part of it gives the weapon the requisite length.

"Father," said the young man who had been severely lectured, "I have done my best." "Yes," said the old gentleman, "when I think of your facility in the line of blunders I am disposed to conclude that you have. You have done nothing."

"I see," said a man entering a caterer's establishment, "that you advertise weddings furnished." "Yes, sir," replied the caterer briskly. "I wish you would send a couple to my house right away. I've two daughters I'd like to get off my hands."

"What's in a name?" Considerable—so we have often found.
For instance, grocers sell us salt at but a cent a pound,
While for chloride of sodium the druggists gayly pounce
Upon our pocketbooks and charge us fifty cents an ounce.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Tuesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

DEFEATED BY THE STAY-AT-HOME VOTERS.

As complete returns are received from Congressional districts throughout the country it becomes evident that the loss of Republican Representatives was mainly due to the indifference and neglect of Republican voters, and not to an actual increase of Democratic votes. Full returns from all the districts in Northern and Western States, except in gerrymandered Ohio, and in Minnesota and Nebraska, where the Farmers' Alliance draw off thousands of votes from the Republican party, shows that nearly every one which returned a Republican in 1888 would have done so in 1890 if the percentage of Republican stay-at-home voters had not so largely exceeded the proportion of Democrats who failed to go and vote. In '92 they'll all be there.

FROM THEORETICAL TO THE ACTUAL.

Gradually, but surely, our system of education has been changing from the tutorship resting upon theoretical faith to that of actual realities; the simple blocks and straws of the kindergarten have forced the establishment of their prototypes in the technical schools of our colleges and universities, with the result that we are now placing in the world a class of scholars versed in the details of the arts and the sciences. The highest educational institutions in our land are recognizing these facts, and the appreciation of their value is manifested by the presence of the lathe, the carpenter's bench, and kindred accessories of the applied arts in our school work shops.

NOW HESITATING.

Immediately on the passage of the McKinley tariff bill, the Gower Pen Manufacturing Company, of Montreal, removed its entire plant to Plattsburg, N. Y., because of the restrictions imposed upon imported pens. Three manufacturing firms of Scotch ginghams in Glasgow have arranged to operate their own factories in the United States. A number of other large firms on the other side of the water were preparing to follow, but since the election they have decided to postpone.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

One of the curiosities of the new census is to be found in the statistics which show that in some of the most fertile parts of the country the increase of population has been in the towns. It has not occurred in all cases that there has been an actual decrease in the rural districts, or that some of them have not had a sight increase of population, but, as a rule having few exceptions, the increase of town communities, except in the West, has been out of proportion to that of the country.

SIGNIFICANT.

It must be highly gratifying to the Democrats to know that jubilee meetings have been held all over Europe to celebrate the Democratic victory, which over there is regarded as the first step towards Free Trade. Let the man who "earns his bread by the sweat of his brow" devote a few minutes to studying, and then let him ask himself *why* these Europeans are rejoicing at the Democratic success?" It is significant, to say the least.

The new tariff bill will stand until it has been decidedly and honestly tried. No snap judgment can be taken, after a campaign of unparalled lying, in which a small fraction of the voters has been led to confound the greed of some retail dealers and the effects of various speculations with the consequences of the tariff. The country will understand this measure better two years hence.

A representative of the Knights of Labor, Farmers' Alliance and Farmers' Wheel who have elected 52 members of Congress in the Western States on the platform of "Land, Money and Transportation," declares that they are bound together on these issues and will not go into the Democratic caucus.

The CAROLINIAN favors protection because it believes that that policy has led to our greatest industrial development and still promises to do much more for the material welfare of the people of the whole country.

The Democrats are very much worried about the Republican nomination in 1892. Their interest is not at all necessary. They will have their own rows to hoe about that time.

The Washington *Star* thinks the Democrats have too much of a good thing to insure harmony.

There are now seventeen candidates for Speaker of the next House.

RICHES OFTEN DO TAKE WINGS.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Life Insurance Association of New York, a few weeks ago, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew made the following striking statement:

It has been my fortune to deal with men whom the world accounts rich for the last quarter of a century and I have found, in consulting with my books, that of the men whose names are written there, and of the men who have met me in private consultation, the vast majority have failed and died poor.

Tennyson tells us that 'It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all," and all who know by experience what true, self-sacrificing love means, will endorse the sentiment, for love is its own reward. But who will say that it is better to have had wealth and lost than never to have had it at all? Love is a Divine inspiration, therefore it is a treasure which outward circumstances cannot take from us. Wealth is an earthly condition Its possession cannot bring true joy and its loss leaves a sense of want and dissatisfaction that is not easily removed.

RESTLESSNESS AN AMERICAN CHARACTERISTIC.

American unrest has, for years, been the subject of comment and criticism Whether it is owing to the nervous tension of our people, whether it is due to climatic influence, heredity or chvironments, or to a combination of all, it must still be confessed that restlessness is an American characteristic. Just now it shows itself in the public press by discussions regarding the next Presidential campaign, though that exciting event does not occur till 1892. Candidates are discussed who may or may not be living two years hence, and political platforms are outlined that may be useless when the next National battle comes to be fought out.

The State Commissioner of Agriculture states that a very heavy grain crop is being planted. Choice seed of wheat and oats are being put in.

The War Department has officially decided that April 15, 1861, was the first pay of the rebellion, and, that May 1, 1865, was the last day

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, November 14, 1890

Senator Sherman, who is always cool-headed, expresses his opinion of the recent overturn as follows: "The most serious result of the recent elections is the hardening of the times, caused by the distrust of the financial policy of the incoming House of Representatives. All sorts of financial schemes of the wildest character will be proposed, and whatever may be the outcome they will make capital timid and arrest many enterprises that were on the point of being executed. The first effect of this may be seen in the present panicky condition of the New York money market. The tariff act would have set on foot many new industries which will be prevented or delayed by the doubt created as to the industrial policy of the future. The exhuberant joy in foreign markets over our elections is the best evidence of the danger we have to meet. Foreigners do not understand the conservative nature of our institutions, which require more than one election to change our policy, but timid men among us will be affected by the hopes and expectations of foreign manufacturers and will not engage in competition until satisfied of the stability of our protection policy."

The President is credited with having coined a new name for those republicans who voted against their party at the late election. He calls them "brevet democrats."

Senator Spooner has arrived here. He does not appear at all cast down by the defeat of the party in Wisconsin. He says that it was the school question that made it impossible for the republicans to win in that State. Mr. Spooner thinks the republicans will go on with their business at the coming session of Congress just as though there had been no election, and he has no doubt of the passage of the election bill by the Senate.

Senator Platt is also in town this week. He says the Connecticut Legislature is all right, and that he expects to be his own successor in the Senate.

The shrewdest of the democrats have become very much alarmed at the prospect ahead of their party, and an attempt is being made to put an end to the bitter fight which has already begun over the Speakership and the other officers of the next House. Senator Gorman has, figuratively speaking, read the riot act to quite a number of the smaller fry loud mouthed members of his party, and Representative O'Ferrall, of Virginia, who was a sort of democratic leader in the House during the last session, has been talking right out loud about what the democrats will have to do if they don't want to be snowed under in 1892. He says: "The great mass of the people love country more than party, and two years hence they will rise up against us if we make fools of ourselves." All of which is true, but it doesn't stop the Speakership fight, into which the democrats are jumping blind-folded and striking out right and left.

The First Senatorial District.

The following is the official vote of this Senatorial District as canvassed at Hertford on the 14th inst:

	Morgan.	Parker.	Snipes.	Halstead
Currituck,	992	973	287	300
Camden,	562	561	556	562
Pasquotank	825	837	1123	1123
Perquimans,	817	825	852	846
Chowan,	743	743	840	840
Gates,	1153	1144	661	665
Hertford,	1195	1056	1144	992
Total,	6237	6139	5463	5334

The Democratic Disaster.

Standard-Union.

The muddy flood of the Democratic party rises a few feet higher this November than we expected, The popular durry has stirred a broader area than we anticipated The contentious hordes of the Democracy have, under extraordinary conditions, gathered the forces of third party fanaticism and gained a success in form that will pass for a few days as a great victory—but which comes at the wrong time to take possession of the country, and at the right time and way to give warning to the conservative elements. This is the Democratic disaster. Nothing unusual has happened in the opponents of the Administration capturing the House of the second Congress of the Harrison term. That is quite the old story. The Democracy have the House by an overwhelming majority, we are told Well, what are they going to do with it? The larger the majority the clearer the responsibility, and the more dangerous for them. It is easy navigation for the party in opposition, but the Democracy with the House must become affirmative, and they have no policy upon which to go before the country, and are incapable of presenting one in business form. It is not in the Democracy to pursue a wise policy. The House of the next Congress will do good work for the Republicans every day—better work than a Republican House could have done. The Democratic disaster is in the inopportune success that will deprive them of the advantages of an opposition not limited or qualified by business demands. The Democracy have gained the next House and lost the next Presidency.

Democratic Trickery in McKinley's District.

New York Press.

Washington. Nov, 12—Dr. R. H, Graham, who has just returned here from Ohio, where he participated in the Congressional battle for the election of Major McKinley and ex-Governor Foster, says he never witnessed such scenes as he did in the Canton district. The Democrats, in order to beat McKinley, sent out wagon load after wagon load of tinware to be peddled from farmhouse to farmhouse, twice the value being demanded.

"The housewives," continued the doctor, "threw up their hands in holy horror and begged to know why buckets, pans and kettles had doubled their price in such a short time."

"The McKinley bill did it," was the reply.

By the circulation of this and other lies and appeals to Democratic prejudice the defeat of the little Napoleon of the House was accomplished. Warwick, the Democratic candidate, was bled unmercifully. He is said to have spent nearly a quarter of a million of dollars to beat McKinley.

The Deaf Hear.

That sounds miraculous, and yet one may become temporarily deaf on account of blood poison settling in the ear, and then find quick relief by using B B B (Botonic Blood Balm.)

John W. Weeks, Decatur, Ga, writes: "Six months ago I had a pain in my ear and in a few days it discharged matter. Then I grew deaf and could not hear at at. I began the use of B B B and the running of my ear soon ceased and I new hear, while my health is much improved and I feel full of gratitude to God and to the proprietors of so good a remedy.

E. M. Ellis, Atlanta, Ga, writes: "B B B cured me of most stubborn eczema. I had doctored it without success for twelve years.

W. H. Davis, San Marcos, Tex, writes: "I am rapidly recovering from blood poison by use of B B B.

FOR THE BLOOD, Weakness, Iss ss, Indigestion and Biliousness, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It cures quickly. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Get the genuine.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper for the week ending November 15th illustrates the great Horse Fair at Madison Square Garden, and has also several illustrations of the Leslie Alaska Expedition with a letter-press accoudt from Mr. E, J. Glave of the division of which he was chief. There is also a very fine portrait of ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman, who celebrated his 77th birthday on the 13th inst. The recent disaster off Barnegat, the reception of the election returns at the New York Herald office and other subjects are depicted in the pages of this number, The leading editorial contribution is from Superintendent Porter in reply to the critics of the Eleventh Census.

Prof. Holmes of the chair of Geology of the State University, has, with a party of students, been making an extended examination of some of the ore beds of the State.

STATE NEWS.

Secretary Noble is visiting relatives at Lincolnton, in the western part of the State.

The Progressive Farmer, the Alliance organ, has renewed its antagonism to the re-election of Senator Vance giving as its reason that the Senator and the Alliance do not agree on the Sub-Treasury bill.

Collector E. A. White, of this district, informs us that there is a noticeable decrease in illict distilling The number of arrests this year, as well as that of capture of stills, has greatly fallen off.

The Beaufort county Lumber Co, still retain all their holdings of 22,000 acres of standing timber south of Tar and Pamlico rivers in the counties of Beaufort, Pitt and Craven, and intend to operate there as soon as their arrangements can be completed, which will be in the near future,

Epoch

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health to the use of the great alterative and tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of kidneys, liver or stomach, of long or short standing, you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c and $1 per bottle at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

What Senator Gorman Says.

Washington Dispatch.

As indicative of the feeling of the Democratic leaders over the result a statement from Senator Gorman is significant. To a friend he said: "This reminds me of the Cleveland cyclone of 1882, when Cleveland was elected Governor of New York by 192,000 majority. Two years later, you will remember, we had mighty hard work to pull him through for President by but a little over 1,000 plurality. Four years later he was beaten in the same State by over 13,000. Political history sometimes repeats itself. We are not out of the woods yet by any means.

"Feebly she laugheth in the languid moon, while Porpythro upon her face doth look" and wonders what has swelled it so. When he finds it is neuralgia however, he does not lose his head, but having 25 cents in his inside pocket, invests in a bottle of Salvetion Oil.

Endorsed by the people as a safe, reliable harmless and cheap remedy. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A Great American Magazine

The Success of 'The Century," and its Plans for 1891.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE is now so well-known that to tell of its past success seems almost an old story. The N. Y. *Tribune* has said that it and its companion, *St, Nicholas for Young Folks*, issued by the same house, "are read by every one person in thirty of the country's population"—and large editions of both are sent beyond the seas. It is an interesting fact that a few years ago it was found that seven thousand copies of The Century went to Scotland—quite a respectable edition in itself. The question in England is no longer "Who reads an American book?" but "Who does not see the American magazines?"

A few years ago The Century about doubled its circulation with the famous War Papers, by Gen. Grant and others, adding many more readers later with the Lincoln History and Kennan's thrilling articles on the Siberian Exile System.

"THE GOLD HUNTERS OF CALIFORNIA"

describing that remarkable movement to the gold fields in '49, in a series of richly illustrated articles *written by survivors*, including the narratives of men who went to California by the different routs, accounts of the gold discoveries, life in the mines, the work of the vigilance committees (by the chairman of the committees), etc, Gen. Fremont's last writing was done for this series. In November appears the opening article, "The First Emigrant Train to California,"—crossing the Rockies in 1841—by General Bidwell, a pioneer of pioneers. Thousands of American families who had some relative or friend among "the Argonauts of '49" will be interested in these papers.

MANY OTHER GOOD THINGS ARE COMING.—the narrative of an American's travels through that unknown land Tibet (for 700 miles over ground never before trod by a white man); the experiences of escaping War-prisoners; American Newspapers described by well-known journalists; accounts of the great Indian Fighters, Custer and others; personal anecdotes of Lincoln, by his private secretaries; "The Faith Doctor," a novel by Edward Eggleston, with a wanderful rich programme of novelettes and stories by most of the leading writers, etc.

It is also announced that The Century has purchased the right to print, before its appearance in France or any other country, extracts from advance sheets of the famous Talleyrand Memoirs, which have been secretly preserved for half a century—to be first given to the world through the pages of an American magazine. All Europe is eagerly awaiting the publication of this personal history of Talleyrand—greatest of intriguers and diplomats.

The November Century begins the volume, and new subscribers should commence with that issue. The subscription price ($4.00) may be remitted directly to the publishers, The Century Co., 33 East 17th St, New York, or single copies may be purchased of any newsdealer. The publishers offer to send a free sample copy—a recent back number—to any one desiring it.

Notice!

Petition to sell Land for Assets:

NORTH CAROLINA: Dare county. In the Superior Court.

George B. Bliven, Administrator of the estate of Esau Berry, dec'd, vs. John E. Berry and Lovey T. Berry,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Lovey T. Berry, one of the defendants in the above entitled cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court that advertisement be made for six week's successively in THE NORTH CAROLINIAN, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that she appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Dare county, on or before the 10th day of November, 1890, and show cause, if any she has why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

This the 24th day of September, 1890.

JOHN W. EVANS, Clerk Superior Court

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Laxador An infallible regulator of the Human System. Cures Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Giddiness, &c. Sold by druggists. Laxador Cures Bilious Affections &c. Price 25 Cts. Laxador

The Leading Perfume. DREXEL'S BELL COLOGNE Fragrant! Lasting! PRICE 25 CENTS. AT ALL DEALERS.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25¢

SALVATION OIL Price only 25 cts. Sold by all druggists. Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Wounds, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Gout, or any bodily pain or ailment.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUG, The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WRIGHT'S POND LILY TOILET WASH

Is a saponaceous, transparent Xquid prepared carefully from vegetal and floral ingredients. For every hygienic and cleansing purpose POND LILY meets the demand. It is deliciously scented and delightfully exhilarating in the bath, proving an excellent Substitute for the Turkish or Russian Bath. It is the finest *Shampoo* and shaving mixture ever made. It is admirable as a *Dentifrice*. It is indispensable in the *Nursery*, refreshing and remedial to the *Sick*.

It is commended unreservedly by *Clara Barton, president Red Cross; The Smithsonian Institute; W. S. Thompson, president American Pharmaceutical Association; Thomas J. Semmes, president American Bar Association; Mrs. Emma J. Hewitt, associate editor Ladies' Home Journal; Bishop Newman, and very many others. Used in the bath rooms of the U. S. Capitol for years, and also used at the WHITE HOUSE DAILY.*

PRICE 25 CENTS. POND LILY CO., Washington, D.C. For Sale by Dealers in Toilet Articles.

NOTE.—We believe in advertising a good article and have experimentally adopted the plan of combining with other interests for mutual benefit in dual line. For instance, our arrangement with a book-store (one of the oldest stands in Washington) enables us to supply our patrons with any publication they may desire, at lowest rates, by mail or otherwise. That with a reporting firm (the leading member of which was GENERAL GRANT'S first stenographer and last secretary), enables us to promptly respond to any call for shorthanders, typewriters, consulting accountants and so on. If you want to learn stenography, book-keeping, or a modern language, write us. Shorthand lessons by mail. Phonetic alphabet sent on receipt of stamp. In short, if you want information on any subject whatever, send stamp for reply and we will give it, or try to find some one who can.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

Commercial College OF KY. UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, KY. Cheapest & Best Business College in the World. Highest Honor and Gold Medal over all other Colleges, at World's Exposition, for System of Book-keeping and General Business Education. 10,000 Graduates in Business. 1000 Students annually. 12 Teachers employed. Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Stationery, and Board, about $90. Short-Hand, Type-Writing and Telegraphy specialties. No Vacation. Enter now. Graduates successful. This city is beautiful and healthful. For circulars address Wilbur R. Smith, Lexington, Ky. Mention this paper.

WARWICK "PERFECTION" CYCLES.

They are made of High-grade Material by skilled mechanics, and are INTERCHANGEABLE For Lady or Gentleman: MAKERS: Warwick Cycle Mfg. Co. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

A. W. HAFF. Successor to Lanphear & Haff, Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Etc., Etc: NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET NEW YORK. North Carolina Shad a Specialty No Agents.

SAVE YOUR BOILER BY USING CHAMPION BOILER COMPOUND.

It is a vegetable liquid, perfectly harmless, and is the cheapest, best and most easily applied. Does its work satisfactorily and thoroughly. A trial will convince owners of boilers of its superiority over any other compound. No chemical acids in its composition. Agents Wanted.

PETCHELL & LOUGHLIN, 52 Broad Street, N.Y.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions: used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific has a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

	LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations		.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic		.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants		.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults		.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic		.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting		.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis		.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache		.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo		.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach		.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods		.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods		.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing		.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions		.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains		.25

SPECIFICS

16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Ophthalmy, or Sore, or Weak Eyes	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker	.50
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasms	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.50

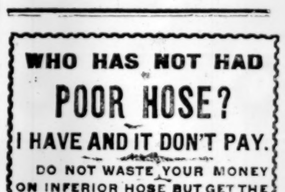
Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—Used by all owners of Horses and Cattle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (300 pages) on treatment and care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry—Sent free. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

WHO HAS NOT HAD POOR HOSE? I HAVE AND IT DON'T PAY.

DO NOT WASTE YOUR MONEY ON INFERIOR HOSE BUT GET THE "SPIRAL"



300 lbs. PRESSURE

IT IS JUST AS EASY TO GET THE BEST IF YOU ONLY KNOW IT.

THE SPIRAL HOSE is the only reliable Cotton Hose, which is proven by there being so many imitations. The genuine has FOUR distinguishing marks:

I. A single colored line running through it.
II. The patent mark "SPIRAL," patented March 30th, 1880.
III. The Corrugated band fastening hose to coupling.
IV. Corrugated coupling as shown in cut,

The "Spiral" Cotton Hose, having no outside covering to hold moisture as rubber hose does, dries like a towel. Insist on getting this Hose, as some dealers will try to sell an inferior one. Sample free if you mention this paper.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Rubber Belting and Packing, 226 Devonshire St., BOSTON. 222 LAKE ST., CHICAGO. 8 BUSH ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

ABSOLUTELY W[illegible] PROOF O.K. BU[illegible] LUMINOUS ING PAPER FOR SHEA[illegible]NG HOUSES.

We call attention to the novelty of its construction, it being composed of two sheets of paper with an interposed layer of waterproof bitumen or asphalt, the whole united under pressure, making a sanitary mildew proof sheathing for the sides and floors of houses, that will last as long as the building on which it is applied.

Experience has shown that the cheap paper commonly used for sheathing houses do not protect a building for any length of time, but soon mildew and fall to pieces, making the house drafty and damp; these defects then only be remedied at great expense.

A Good Sheathing like the O. K. Building paper, can be obtained at a trifling cost, and it is a waste of money to use an inferior article.

Put up in rolls 36 inches wide, containing 1,000 square feet.

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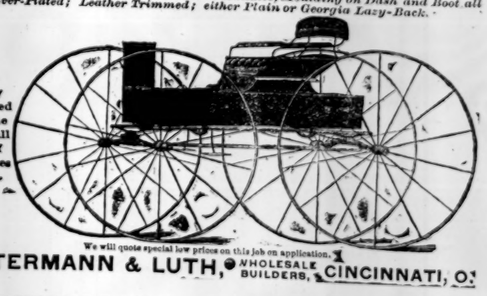

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The most delicate and most lasting odors made. Our trade-mark patented on every label. "Delicate as a cobweb." "Lasting as the hills." If your druggist don't keep them send amount to us and we will forward prepaid. DOUSSAN FRENCH PERFUMERY CO. 46 Chartres St., New Orleans, La.

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WHAT WE WANT.

We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all-new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—J. B. Flora, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, J. E. Wood and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Walter Brothers. Attorney—W. J. Griffin, Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Gulrkin.

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Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—T. R. Wilson, W. M., E. F. Lamb, Sec'y, S. S. Fowler, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Geo. W. Twiddy, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer.

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—*MISCELLANEOUS.*—

DR. R. H. McINTOSH
Physician & Surgeon,
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24 door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
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At the Old Stand on Road Street
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A Parlor Suit of Furniture for Sale.

I offer, at private sale, a Walnut set of Parlor Furniture. It is in good condition. It cost $75. I will take $30.
DR. R. H. McINTOSH.

—*HOTELS.*—

New Albemarle House,
Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r
TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel It has been refitted and made first class It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat
The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best
Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steamers
Terms Reasonable.
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New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel.

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HALF THE COST of hoisting saved to Storekeepers, butchers, farmers, machinists, builders, contractors and OTHERS. Admitted to be the greatest improvement EVER made in tackle blocks. Freight prepaid Write for catalogue.
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A Marvelous Discovery Free.

Superfluous Hair Removed Permanently, Instantaneously, without pain or injury to the skin by Edison's Electro-Chemical Fluid, can be applied by a child. Circulars, Testimonials and Sample Bottle sent free, on receipt of 16 cents Stamps to pay postage. ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., 46 West 14th Street, New York.

The North Carolinian.

TUESDAY EVENING NOV'R 18, 1890.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of "The Century" for 1891.

☞ Read the article "The Democratic Disaster" copied in another column.

☞ There is still a considerable amount of cotton out in the fields. Farmers say they have had difficulty to get enough pickers.

☞ The CAROLINIAN ventures the statement that a man with practical business experience and some capital can hardly make a mistake in making investments in Elizabeth City now.

☞ Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Moss, of Salem, gave their son Clarence, aged 13 years, a grand birthday party on Sunday. About sixty guests assembled, enjoyed a good dinner and had a very pleasant time.

☞ The total vote for the Democratic Senators in 1888 was 6299. This year it is only 6287. And yet the Democratic majority is 824. The majority is 1888 was only 467. The stay-at-home Republicans made the difference.

☞ The numerous friends of Mr. C. W. Hollowell will be pleased to learn that he is continuing to improve in sight and strength. He was able to ride to town one day last week. The CAROLINIAN hopes that he will soon be strong enough to come oftener and stay longer.

☞ The vegetable creation, forest and field, show that autumn has been "getting in its work," changing tree and shrub and lawn from the rich, ripe green of summer to the vain-colored apparel of gorgeous crimson and glittering gold always preceeding the ushering in of winter.

☞ From the tenor of the leader in last week's Perquimans *Record* the CAROLINIAN infers that brother Babb concludes that the difference between the "gnat" of games at a Fair and the 'camel" of raffling for the benefit of a Church, if any, is in favor of the former. There are a good many people who conclude so too.

☞ We had hoped to receive the full official vote for Congress and Solicitor in time for this issue of the CAROLINIAN, but up to going to press several counties have not reported. There is a large falling off of the Republican vote, with scarcely any increase of the Democrats. It leaves but little for them to "crow" over after all.

☞ It is slightly amusing. Two years ago the Democratic roosters reminded one of the poet's description of chanticleers in the rain "heads down and tails at half mast." But now every mother's chick of them are on the top of the barnyard fence and crowing like young bantams just arrived at the interesting age when the voice is changing.

☞ The editor of the CAROLINIAN acknowledges numerous congratulations, both in person and by letters, from his host of friends, on his having passed the sixty-third milestone in his life's journey. All unite in wishing him many more birthdays. He appreciates these manifestations of regard and friendship, and from the bottom of his heart he returns them his grateful thanks

☞ "A Reader" wants to know what benefit the farmer will get from the new tariff bill? The CAROLINIAN answers that the benefit will, among other things, come from the increased duties on wool, hemp, flax, barley, horses and mules, eggs, cheese potatoes, peas, beans, hay, hops, cattle, sheep, other live animals, malt, oatmeal, wheat, flour, butter and condensed milk, which products we imported last year to the value of $45,530,523. Anything else?

☞ While the CAROLINIAN wouldn't heartlessly depress the feeling of jubilation now uppermost in the Democratic wigwam, the fact exists, nevertheless, that, as in every other District in the United States, while the votes polled gave their party the majority, the total Democratic vote has not been increased over two years ago in this District. It was the stay-at-home Republicans that done the business These will all be at the polls in '92. The political pendulum will swing back again.

☞ Did you hear the "tooting" of the horns on Thursday night of last week? The "Bus Party" was out for a good time. Each lady was provided with a tin horn which she lustily tooted as the couples rode through the principal streets. After thus enlivening the town they went to Old's mill where an oyster bake had been arranged for by the young gentlemen, Here an hour was pleasantly spent discussing a bountiful repast, then the party proceeded to the hospitable home of Mr. J. F. Engle for a social evening—to dance, to walk, to play, to talk as to each one (or two) seemed best. The "Bus Party" was a great success and is the much talked of social event of the winter. It was under the direction of Lieut. Chaytor and was chaperoned by his charming wife.

☞ A Western paper advertises a raffle for a cow. It will be a "milk-shake," won't it.?

——With all their talk, does any store give more and ask less than Robinson & Co

——Fowler & Co's floor mattings are a marvel for wear and at prices that *make them sell*,

☞ Times are changing on the farm as well as everywhere else, and for successful farm husbandry the man must know *why* as well as how.

——The all-around grocery store, where you can find what you want, is Robinson & Co's.

——Try a pair of Evett's fine shoes for ladies at Moses Weisel's.

☞ The wide awake farmer visits other farms than his own. When he finds conveniences, methods and crops better than at home it inspires him to greater efforts.

——Fowler & Co, keep Reed's fine shoes for ladies and misses. If you have a hard foot to fit they will have a pair made specially for you.

——Several Maps of the United States and the World for sale at this office at a very low price.

☞ The CAROLINIAN has no patience with those who are always late—never on time. And yet how many shiftless, indolent, always behind-hand folks there are in the world and in every community.

——Moses Weisel is not rich, but he is pretty well known as a Fair Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c.

☞ A loafer, a shot gun, and a cur pup is a combination of nuisances which should never be allowed to enter the fields of any farmer. They are trespassers, and under the ban of the law whenever they set foot on your premises without your leave,

——Try one of Moses Weisel's fashionable hats,

——THE FRANKLIN is the best $2.50 shoe for men in the City. For sale by Moses Weisel.

☞ An exchange says that chloride of lime is an infallible preventive for rats, as they flee from its odor as from a pestilence. It should be thrown down their holes and spread about wherever they would be likely to come, and should be renewed once a fortnight. Try it.

— Lines to Moses Weisel's competitors:
Just sit and take it easy,
You are not scared we hope,
For though your talk is breezy
With his prices you can't cope,

——Thompson & Son announce that they are now prepared to fill all orders for Brick. The quality is superior, the best they have yet made, or that have ever been made here.

☞ Labor is the great factor on the farm that gives the best return of all expenses, but everything depends on how and where it is applied. It is not the number of hours of labor performed that brings in the profit, for misapplied labor may entail a loss, but in systematic arrangement, by which every matter demanding attention receives its share at the proper time and with the least effort necessary

For Sale.

A store with residence attached and 4 out houses, located in the central business portion of Edenton, is offered for sale on liberal terms. For information apply at this office.

—Any party needing a Tackle Block for hoisting purposes, can secure one at small cost by calling at the CAROLINIAN Office,

☞ One of the hardest lessons for humanity to learn is toleration. So few people seem to be able, to at once entertain strong convictions, even ready to bravely advocate what they believe to be right, and at the same time to accord to another the same right they demand for themselves. No man holds the whole truth; our vision is very faulty; our conception finite; our capacity for comprehending is limited; we cannot afford to be intolerant.

——225,000 Brick just made by Thompson & Son. Had a splendid burn, and a first-class article is the result.

——Drop in and see the improvements at Fowler & Co's. Big room, skylights, piles of goods and *rock bottom prices.*

☞ "A Voter" asks the CAROLINIAN to state whether it is a fact that the State of Ohio has never cast its electoral vote for a Democratic President since the Republican party came into existence? and, if so, whether there are any other States that have a similar record? Ohio cast its vote for Fremont in 1856, and has invariably cast its vote for a Republican President ever since. In all its history Ohio was only carried for a Democratic candidates four times—twice for Jackson and for Cass in 1848 and Pierce in 1852. The other States which have never deserted the Republican party in Presidential years are Maine, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin and Kansas. A number of others have been straight Republican since 1860.

LOCAL MENTION

Still a demand for more dwelling houses.--Our mechanics all have plenty to do.—J. Q. A. Wood esq, of Perquimans, dropped in on Wednesday. His big majority appeared to broaden, if anything, his smiling countenance.—Electric lights having been placed in the Presbyterian Church, services are now held every Sunday night.—Mrs. Hill, Milliner, is putting up a store on the northwest corner of Mathews and Water streets.—J. C. Meekins sr, of Columbia, spent several days in the City last week. We opine that he had his business eye open to some investment here.—Rev. Dr. F. H. Johnston, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, has returned from the Presbytery held at Wilmington.—"Where did you get that umbrella?" demanded a Water street denizen the other day as he recognized a familiar looking rain protector. "Before I answer that question," responded the other, "suppose you tell me where you obtained it originally." The first citizen wilted.—It is a mooted question, which is the worse of the two,

The man who for boodle sells out,
Or the man who the boodle shells out?

—During the past week there were visitors here from Henderson, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Yerk, Wilmington, Del., Boston, Worcester, Buffalo, N, Y., and Williamsport Pa.—In reply to a special inquiry, there were 253 premiums awarded at the late Elizabeth City Fair.—Mrs, Lorana G. Underwood, formerly proprietress of the Albemarle House, is visiting relatives and friends here—The machinery for the Crystal Ice works has arrived.—Misses Mae and Alverdia Fowler, daughters of Mr. S. S. Fowler, now residing at Philadelphia, accompanied by their cousin Miss Craig, of Clarion, Pa, are here on a visit.—The pupils of the Academy are preparing for an entertainment on Thanksgiving.—A new Band, composed of youths, has been organized here by Mr. William Towe,—

Of proverbs we sometimes ought to beware
Or their term may cause us some bother;
"Silence is golden," one doth declare,
And, behold, "money talks," says another,

—Hon. T. G. Skinner was in the city on Friday and Saturday.—Our Young Man is prompted to ask the question: Suppose a prominent citizen, whose tile is somewhat conspicuous because of its dilapidation, were induced to sing of the time

"When this old hat was *new*,"

what would the tenor of the song be? —A bright Fearing street Miss, on returning from Church, was asked; "Could you remember the sermon?" "Remember it? No, the minister couldn't remember it himself. He had to have it written down."—The "Junior" crowd had an "Oyster Bake" at Old's mill on Friday night.—The town is growing and business prospects improving all the time.—Both big fish and little like to be in the 'swim,"—Flora has erected a large shelter over his extensive wharf in the rear of his store at the foot of Main street.—A Baltimore firm has just put up a mammoth oyster packing house on the late Whitcomb mill site east of Fowlers Cotton Factory. This makes house No. 8.—Rev. Mr. Vann, of Edenton, who has been assisting at the Baptist revival meetings here, left for home on Saturday.—Capt. A. S. Conklin, of the steamer "Mary E. Roberts," spent the Sabbath here. His numerous friends are always glad to see him.—Let the good work of filling the low places and shelling the streets go on.—The CAROLINIAN continues to be much sought after. The people want to see the local news.—Emanuel Peterson, known as "William Porter," a well known colored man of this place, died on the 11th inst, aged 110 years.—Mrs. Eli Spruill, of Columbia, who has been visiting Mrs. M. B. Culpepper, has returned home.—An amusing scene occurred yesterday. Constable Brothers had arrested a young colored man and had him in the lower passage at the Court House waiting for his Honor, the Mayor. The prisoner suddenly slipped out the back door and run for liberty. The Constable followed in full chase, but not being built for speedy locomotion, he was obliged, after running some distance to call on two dusky aids to capture the fleeing man. Had not the latter turned to the swamp, where he mired, he might have escaped. The race was funny while it lasted.—The ceremonial rite of baptism by immersion was administered to 36 persons at the usual place on the river on Sunday afternoon by Rev. Mr. Thomas, being a part of the result of the interesting revival meeting at the Baptist Church.—Hon. J. E. Reyburn, Member of Congress from Philadelphia, was in the city yesterday.—Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, having received orders, left on Monday for Key West, Fla. Mrs. Chaytor accompanied him. Both will be missed in the social circle here.--A colored lad, residing with Warren Spruill on Shepard street, accidently shot himself yesterday, from the effects of which he died in the evening.—Mrs. N. Underwood, who has been suffering very much from a fractured foot bone, is gradually improving,—Hon. C. C. Pool left yesterday to attend the 68th anniversary of his mother's birthday. He will return to-morrow.—The venerable Major Bell, on Shepard street, is still confined to his bed.—Thanksgiving will soon be here. Who says "Turkey?" Be it

A gobbler or a hen,
Well fattened in a pen,
Fit for saint or sinner
For Thanksgiving dinner.

—Mr. T. J. Mann has opened a grocery store on the corner of Pearl and Poindexter streets.—Mrs. Dr. Griggs and Mrs. Clara Bradford, who have been on a visit to Philadelphia, have returned.—Mrs. Dr. Martin, of Raleigh, is visiting the Misses Creecy.—Mr. H. C. Rogers, Fish Dealer of New York, is in the city.—Rev. E. M Jordan is returned as Pastor of the Methodist Church here.

A Query.

Which is the most honorable, to vote for a competent colored man, or to *hob-nob* with negroes to secure their support? White Republicans did the former; white Democratic candidates and their lieutenants did the latter.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

[The query is pertinent, and the facts are correctly stated. The former are in every respect—in intelligence, character and social standing—the peers of the latter, and they ask them no odds.—EDITOR,]

The Pulpit and the Stage.

Rev. E. M. Shrout, Pastor United Brethren Church, Blue Mound, Kan, says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders Dr King's New Discovery has done for me. My lungs were badly diseased and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and am sound and well, gaining 26 pounds in weight."

Arthur Love, Manager Love's Funny Folks Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial and convincing evidence I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption beats 'em all, and cures when everything else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my many thousand friends is to urge them to try it." Free trial bottles at A. Wadsworth's drug store. Regular sizes 50c and $1.

Pasquotank County Sunday School Association.

This body will hold its annual Convention in the Baptist Church, Elizabeth City, on Tuesday, November 25th at 2 o'clock P. M. The program of exercises promises addresses and discussions on interesting topics connected with Sunday School Work. It is expected that every Sunday School in the county will be represented in the Convention. There will be sessions of the Convention Tuesday afternoon and night and Wednesday morning.

F. H. JOHNSTON, President.
JAS. Y. OLD, Secretary.

The revolution in Brazil was no greater surprise to Dom Pedro II than is an application or two of Old Saul's Catarrh Cure to a severe case of nasal catarrh. It leaves quickly, that's all.

A word to young mothers. Do hot dose your darlings with every old grandmother's receipt (no disrepect) but use that invaluable preventive of children's diseases—Dr, Bull's Baby Syrup.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

——If the man with the wooden leg wearing a glass eye will call at Robinson & Co's store he will hear of something to his advantage, We don't mean that the wooden leg had a glass eye, but the man had a glass eye. If this meets his eye, not glass one, he will do well to call on us promptly.

Notice!

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of The Elizabeth City Fair held at the Court House in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, the 8th day of December, 1890, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Will meet at 3 o'clock P. M.

F. JOHN, Sec'y.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York

1891.
Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.

The important series of papers on South America, by Theodore Child, will be continued in HARPER'S MAGAZINE during the greater part of the year 1891. The articles on Southern California, by Charles Dudley Warner, will also be continued. Among other noteworthy attractions will be a novel by Charlet Egbert Craddock; a collection of original drawing by W. M. Thackeray, now published for the first time; a novel written and illustrated by George Du Maurier, a novelette by Wm. Dean Howells; and a series of papers on London by Walter Besant.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.
We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.
A full supply of Metalic Coses, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand
March 6, 1889.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLR.
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

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in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years, and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you
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Best Goods
are the most economical to the poorer Fisherman.
Our Mr. Cha's B. Ladd will visit the Sounds about the middle of October and will have with him a full line of samples of Twines and Nets suitable for the Sound Fisheries
We invite your business for the coming season and beg to say that our prices and terms will be as favorable as any and our quality excelled by no one. No order is too large or too small for us to handle.
Wm. Stowe,
President of the Gloucester Net & Twine Co., and late President and 41 years in the American Net and Twine Co,
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SCHEDULE TAKES EFFECT MAY 1 1890.
Mail and Express (Southbound) daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 11.25 A. M., Northbound, leaves at 2.23 P. M. Arrives at and departs from the Norfolk & Western Railroad depot.
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A BRITISH WARSHIP LOST.

The Serpent Founders Off the Spanish Coast.

Over Two Hundred Perish and Only Three Saved.

The British torpedo cruiser Serpent has foundered off the coast of Spain. Out of a total of 250 persons on board only three were saved.

The disaster occurred at a point twenty miles north of Cape Finisterre. The Serpent went on the rocks during a storm at night. A heavy mist prevailed at the time of the disaster. Owing to the violence of the storm, it was impossible to send assistance from the shore. Tremendous seas swept the decks of the vessel, carrying away group after group of the men on board.

The news of the wreck was conveyed to Corunna, a distance of sixty miles, over mountain roads.

The Serpent's complement was 170 officers and men. The others on board were going out to relieve men now on ships on the African station.

Lloyd's agent at Corunna telegraphs: "It appears that the Serpent was running for shelter in one of the bays north of Finisterre. It is not known whether she foundered or grounded on the fearful reefs that are a continuation of the Galician Mountains. If she foundered, nobody need be surprised but the Admiralty. If she grounded on the reefs, she could not stand a minute's battering in a heavy sea."

The Serpent had just started on her maiden voyage. She was commissioned for service in Africa last June, but was detained by several mishaps to her machinery. She and her consorts were cordially disliked by the service. The Serpent has a bad record. She broke down more than once in the manœuvres of 1888. Several Admirals condemned the whole class as crank.

An official telegram from Corunna says the Serpent was wrecked off Cape Bucy, near the village of Camarinas. There were 276 persons aboard, of whom only three were saved. The bodies of three ladies have been washed ashore.

The Governor has ordered the authorities at Camarinas to render every assistance in their power.

The three persons saved from the Serpent are sailors who swam ashore at Camarinas. They express the belief that all the others on board were drowned.

The newspaper offices at Plymouth, England, were besieged by crowds of people anxious to hear further news of the disaster. Among these were the sobbing wives and daughters of many of the lost seamen.

It is stated that many of the crew of the Serpent, before the vessel started on what proved to be her last voyage, expressed the fear that some misfortune would befall the ship.

The lost man-of-war was a twin-screw vessel of 1,770 tons and 4,500 horse-power, and carried six guns. She was a swift, light cruiser, one of eight begun during the administration of Lord Northbrook. She was launched in 1887.

The Serpent was built after the ideas of Admiral Cooper Key, who insisted upon an immense horse-power, which, according to previous notions, was out of all proportion to her displacement. She could maintain a speed of seventeen knots an hour. Lord Brassey, in his naval manual, adversely criticised the vessel. He said that economy of weight had been carried to excess in the construction of the ship, that her plating was too thin, and that her armament was overdone. In a seaway, he said, her heavy top-weight would be a detriment to her speed, and would unduly strain the hull. The vessel was 225 feet long, while she had a draught of only 14½ feet.

DESPERATE DUEL.

Three Men Killed and Others Wounded in Kentucky.

The election day duel in Estill County, Ky., turns out to have been one of the most desperate encounters ever witnessed in Kentucky.

A man from Irvine, Ky., tells the following story of the duel: The principals were Dr. P. A. Lilly, a prominent young physician of the town, son of Judge H. Clay Lilly, on the one side, and John Wilson, Commissioner of Common Schools in Estill, on the other. Lilly was a Republican and Wilson a Democrat. Lilly brought up a colored man to the polls to vote him. Wilson challenged him.

The judges of the election sustained the challenge and the vote was rejected. This fired up Lilly, and hot words ensued, resulting in the drawing of pistols by both men.

Lilly got his pistol out readily, but Wilson's hung in his hip pocket and was accidentally discharged before he could get it out. In the meantime he received two bullets, both lodging near the heart. The wounds, however, were not immediately fatal, and the combat continued. Wilson got his weapon free at last and fired two shots, one of which struck Lilly near the heart. About this time Wilson's brother interfered and succeeded in wrestling Lilly's weapon from his hand. Nothing daunted him, however, and almost in the throes of death Lilly drew his knife and made several stabs at his enemy.

Both fell to the ground, but the terrible duel was not over. With the last of his fast-ebbing strength Wilson raised up and fired the last load in his pistol at Grant Lilly, a brother of Dr. Lilly, who had rushed upon the scene, inflicting a dangerous, if not fatal wound, and then crawled over to where his antagonist had fallen and buried the hammer of his pistol in his head. Lilly died in a few minutes, while Wilson lingered until the next day at noon.

In addition to the parties already noticed as having been shot three outsiders were wounded, but were not seriously hurt. Altogether the affair was the most desperate that ever occurred in Estill County.

Grant Lilly is also dead. All the parties to the difficulty were prominent men in Estill County. Judge Lilly has gained a national reputation for trying the mountain desperadoes of Kentucky.

THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Disastrous and Fatal Wreck Near Salem, Oregon.

Shortly after 8:30 o'clock on a recent night the overland Pacific train, southbound, went on to the north end of a long trestle over Lake Labish, about five miles from Salem, Oregon. The trestle must have given way as soon as the engine struck it, and the train and trestle all went down together. The engine was overturned and half buried in the mud, and following this were the tender, mail, baggage and express cars, smoking car and tourist sleeper. All were broken to pieces. The following is a list of the killed: McFadden, —, engineer; McNeal, Timothy, fireman; two unknown men; C. Griebel, of Milwaukee, Wis., making five dead in all.

The total number of deaths from the accident will probably reach as high as ten, as many may have sustained what, it is feared, would prove serious internal injuries. The train carried over 100 persons, nearly all of whom were more or less injured.

The bridge is about 600 feet long and from sixteen to twenty feet high. It is supposed that the engineer felt the trestle give way as soon as his engine struck it. He gave one short whistle and set the brakes. The train moved ahead about fifty yards as it went down.

Fires were built along either side of the train to warm the wounded who had been removed from the wreck, and to light the way of the workers who had hastened to the rescue from Salem, Oregon, and vicinity. Laid out on the ground were the mangled corpses recovered from the wreck; reclining on the improvised beds about the fires were the wounded, while standing about, lending what assistance they could, were those less seriously wounded, and around these and everywhere were the crowds who had come to help or from curiosity.

CHINESE SOCIETIES AT WAR

Reign of Terror in the San Francisco (Cal.) Chinese Quarter.

Terror reigns in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, Cal. The members of the Suey Ong Tong Company and of the Hoy Sing Long Society are on the lookout to take each others' lives. The gauge of battle was thrown down on November 1, when Wong Fook Choy was shot and killed in the Washington Street Theatre by Dick Ah Ting. The murderer, who was a member of the Suey Ong Tongs, escaped. Bah Guy, of the latter society, was shot and killed on Washington street on November 3d, and a comrade, Ha Choy Fu was set upon and badly beaten at the same time. Not content with taking a life for the one they had lost the Hop Sing Tongs exacted another, and on the night of election day Hank Ah Yoo was fatally shot.

The Chinese Consul has addressed an order to the warring organizations commanding them to refrain from quarreling.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

HANNAH DEMON, one hundred and two years and eleven months old, died a few days ago at South Dartmouth, Mass.

JAMES STRUTHERS, an old member of the New York Stock Exchange, dropped dead on its floor during the excitement in the market. His death stopped a panic.

THE reception given to the Irish Members of Parliament in New York City was a success; $37,000 was subscribed for the cause of Home Rule; speeches were made by Messrs. O'Brien, Dillon, O'Connor, Sullivan and Governor Hill.

A COLLISION between a passenger train and a construction occurred near Yarmouth, Mass. No one was killed, but about fifteen persons were bruised or scalded.

HOBOKEN, N. J., is not satisfied with her 44,000 population announced as the Federal census, and has begun preparations to have a police census taken at once.

HENRY M. STANLEY gave the first lecture of his present American tour in New York City. The Metropolitan Opera House was crowded. The title that Mr. Stanley gave to the story he told was "The Rescue of Emin Pacha; the Forests, Pigmies and March Across Africa."

THE North River Bank, of New York City, closed its doors, owing to the Wall street panic, and there were two unimportant failures announced at the Stock Exchange; Wall street was easier.

MAYOR GRANT'S application for a copy of the census returns of New York City was granted by the Census Bureau at Washington.

THOMAS WADSWORTH, John Whalen and William Hastings were drowned in Ipswich Bay, Mass., a few days ago. They were of a party of six men who had gone out on a sporting trip on the schooner Carrie F.

Two old maids, Mary and Anne Meyers, who lived with an imbecile sister, Mrs. North; at Hartford, Conn., were found dead. They had evidently been dead for several days, as the bodies were somewhat decomposed. The cause of death was old age.

AN engine in the Jarecki manufacturing establishment at Erie, Penn., left the block and killed two men, James B. McSloy, a foreman, and one of his helpers, S. Benson. When the news of McSloy's death reached Henry Sutter, a former shop associate, the latter took a gun and blew the top of his head off.

DANIEL SIDNEY APPLETON, for forty-one years a member of the firm of D. Appleton & Co., died at his home in New York City of apoplexy. He was the son of Daniel Appleton, founder of the publishing house, and the brother of William H. Appleton, the present head of the house. He was born in Boston, April 9, 1824.

South and West.

A TRAVELING showman at Birmingham, Ala., designedly precipitated a panic among a thousand children, in which many of the little ones were horribly crushed and bruised.

IDA SNYDER was returning home from church at Hanna, Ind., riding in a buggy with a female friend. Albert Shurt, a discarded lover, met her, and shot Miss Snyder, killing her almost instantly. Shurt then killed himself.

THE Oklahoma capital has been located at Kingfisher.

A JURY at San Antonio, Texas, awarded Charles N. Briggs $30,000 damages against the Southern Pacific Road for the loss of a leg.

AT a secret session of the City Council of Brazil, Ind., Jacob Herr was deposed as Mayor for alleged inebriety.

T. C. DAWSON, a prominent citizen of Glenville, Ala., was shot and killed at a race track in Columbus, Ga., by the Howard Brothers, who accused Dawson of having married and deserted their sister.

IT is officially announced that the Queen and Crescent system, the line from Cincinnati to New Orleans, is to pass into the hands of the officers of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, and that the two systems are to be operated under one management.

SELBY JONES, who committed suicide at Kansas City, Mo., a few days ago, was responsible for the shortage of $100,000 in the defunct firm of Hall & Willis.

JUDGE T. P. SANDERS, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, died at his home in Fort Smith a few days ago.

WALTER M. HESTER, a Baltimore (Ind.) drummer, killed himself on a Western North Carolina train. He was suffering from melancholia.

AN epidemic of typhoid fever is raging at Clementville, Ohio. There have been eighty-nine cases there, of which twenty-five have been fatal. At present forty persons are stricken, and business is entirely suspended.

NEAR Millersburg, Ky., a passenger train ran into a hand car. James Finley was killed, John Garrady had his legs cut off, and three others received fatal injuries.

THE most disgraceful college fight in the history of Western institutions took place at Ann Arbor, Mich., between about 1000 students and a squad of the State militia. It resulted in the killing of one student and the serious injury of a dozen others.

Washington.

THE funeral of Senor Don Frederico Volio, Charge d'Affairs of the Costa Rica Government in this country, took place. His body was taken to St. Matthew's Church by ten sailors, preceded by the Marine Band, and escorted by the entire diplomatic corps in full dress and two detachments of cavalry. Never in the history of the diplomatic service of the United States has so much pomp been shown at the funeral of the representative of a foreign Government dying in Washington.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER has decided that a "guessing contest" conducted by a newspaper is not a violation of the Anti-Lottery law.

THE report of the United States Signal Service Bureau was made public. The work of reorganizing the Signal Corps was begun.

THE annual report of General Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the United States, shows that of the weather forecasts made during the year ended June 30th last, eighty-two per cent. were successful.

THE marriage of Captain William P. Hall and Mrs. Therese Blackburn Stewart, daughter of Senator Blackburn, was celebrated at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in Washington City.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has sent a letter to City Postmaster Sherwood directing the reinstatement of Mrs. Margaret S. Watkins, the delivery clerk at the post-office who was temporarily suspended for telling Senator Quay's son that his father's mail went to the Dead Letter Office now.

GENERAL S. V. BENET, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War. From the report it appears that the bureau has expended during the last fiscal year $2,289,820, leaving a credit in the Treasury on June 30, 1890, of $3,994,484.

WILLIAM POPE, a clerk in the Third Auditor's office at Washington, was stricken with apoplexy, while at work and died almost immediately. He was eighty-three years old.

THE Treasury Department has decided that wearing apparel, the property of American citizens, taken abroad and advanced in value by repairs, etc., cannot be admitted free of duty.

IN his annual report to the Secretary of War, Paymaster-General Smith says that during the last fiscal year $14,425,326 was expended on account of the Army, a net decrease of $361,294 as compared with the expenditures for the preceding fiscal year.

REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES STEEDMAN (retired), United States Navy, died at his residence in Washington. He was seventy-nine years of age and had been in ill health for a number of years. He entered the service in 1828 from South Carolina and was retired in 1873.

Foreign.

DESPITE the order issued by the Government prohibiting the emigration of peasants and Polish Hebrews to Brazil, 300,000 have left Russia for that country in the last three months.

PART of the roof of a house in course of erection in Prague, Austria, collapsed, demolishing a scaffold upon which a number of men were working. Five dead workmen and six injured ones were extricated from the ruins.

FIVE HUNDRED armed Armenians concentrated at Mador, Russian Territory, and made a raid on several Kurdish villages, killing five persons.

QUEEN EMMA has been appointed Regent to govern the kingdom of Holland during the illness of King William.

THE Emperor of Germany opened the Prussian Diet with a speech from the throne. He said Prussia had strengthened her relations with foreign States during the past year, and he looked forward confidently to continued peace.

A REVOLUTION is now in progress in the capital of Honduras. The President of that Republic has been driven from the city, but is now collecting a force of troops, and is expected to make a fight for the recapture of the Government.

THE suicide of a schoolboy, a member of a family of good social position, has caused a sensation at Vienna, Austria. The boy found great difficulty in mastering the third declension in the Latin grammar, and the fact so worked upon his mind that he took his life.

DR. KOCH has decided not to reveal the secret of the composition of his inoculating fluid for the cure of consumption.

JOHN NOLIN and Peter Pand were capsized in a dory, while attending trawls, off New Foundland Fishing Banks, and drowned.

ELECTION riots are reported to have occurred at Rosario, Argentine Republic. Troops were called out and several persons killed.

A LARGE tobacco factory at Madrid, Spain, was burned. Loss, $200,000. Ten thousand persons were rendered idle by the conflagration.

THE reappearance of influenza is being reported on all sides in Germany, and a sanitary in Nagold, near Suttgart, has been closed in consequence of an epidemic of this complaint, which has been raging there.

A FERRYBOAT capsized in the River Waag, near Bisztritz, Austria, and fifty-five peasants were drowned. The boat was overcrowded with men, wagons and horses.

THE THURMAN BANQUET.

The Venerable Statesman Bids Farewell to Public Life.

Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman has announced his absolute and unequivocal withdrawal from public life. The occasion selected by the venerable statesman for this declaration was the banquet tendered to him at Columbus, O., in honor of the seventy-seventh anniversary of his birth by the political club which bears his name. The banquet itself was a magnificent affair. Nothing like it has ever before been attempted in the Buckeye State. The Fourteenth Regiment Armory had been transformed into fairyland. The rafters of the ceiling and its whitewashed walls were hidden from view by thousands of yards of bright colored bunting and silken flags and banners innumerable. Around the floor, rising tier above tier, were the choicest products of the hothouse, while above all towered majestic palms and fragrant exotics.

The orchestra was hidden from view in a mass of foliage, in turn surrounded with a curtain of smilax. At the southern end of the hall, upon a platform heaped with palms and roses in bloom, were crayon portraiture statues of ex-President Cleveland and the especial guest of the evening. The table of honor rested upon a platform running half the length of the hall. Longitudinal with this there were sixteen tables, each with accommodation for eighty guests seated vis-a-vis. Every chair had its occupant, while there were hundreds more who, finding it impossible to gain a place upon the main floor, were content to view the proceedings from the gallery.

It was shortly after eight o'clock when the ex-Senator, arm in arm with President John J. Lentz, of the Thurman Club, appeared upon the scene closely followed by ex-President Cleveland and Senator Joseph McDonald, the cheering was hearty and prolonged. Mr. Thurman sat on the right of the President, his son, Allen W., being next to him, and then in succession Senator McDonald, Don M. Dickinson, W. C. P. Breckinridge, General Thomas Ewing, Governor Boyd.

To the left of the chair were seated Grover Cleveland, General R. A. Harrison, Bishop John A. Watterson, Daniel Lamont and Governor Jackson. Nearly two hours were occupied in discussing the elaborate menu. It was after 10 o'clock when President Lentz rapped for order, and in a few well chosen words proposed the toast of "Our Guest." Mr. Thurman, on rising to respond, was greeted with applause, which lasted several moments.

The announcement of the next toast, "Citizenship in America," and the presentation of ex-President Cleveland to respond was the signal for another outburst of applause. Senator Coats were responded to by Senator McDonald, General Thomas Ewing, Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge and Hon. Don M. Dickinson.

Congratulatory messages were received from Tammany Hall, the County Democracy, and, in fact, all the Democratic organizations of the country.

WALL STREET PANIC.

A Flurry in Stocks and the Suspension of Three Firms.

The growing scarcity of money at the financial center, New York City, culminated in the inability of three banks to make good their debit balances at the Clearing House in the morning.

It was a day of wild excitement in Stock Exchange and financial circles. Decker, Howell & Co., C. C. Whitney & Co., and David Richmond suspended, the first named with liabilities of $10,000,000. The Bank of North America, the North River Bank and the Mechanics and Traders' Bank were unable to make good their balances at the Clearing House and the associated banks had to come to their relief and advance $1,700,000. Clearing House certificates will be issued and a bank panic prevented.

It was also announced that the firm of Narr & Friend, at Philadelphia, one of the members of which belongs to the New York Stock Exchange, had failed, and the failure of John T. Walker, Sons & Co., merchants and importers, at No. 81 Pine street, New York City, was also made public, but their suspension was only indirectly connected with the tight money market in Wall street.

This monetary stringency is due to two causes—first, the exigencies of London, brought about by over-speculation in almost every part of the world in general, but in the Argentine Republic in particular; and secondly, to the almost unprecedented activity of trade in this country, which has drawn funds away from the Eastern centres.

The present disturbance is a repetition of the two preceding ones. In the great depression of 1873 the first to go were the Northern Pacific stocks, which were then controled by Jay Gould, who went down in the wreck. The Northern Pacific stocks led on the decline of 1884, and buried in their ruins Henry Villard, who was the master spirit in them.

The action of the Clearing House in voting to issue loan certificates to the Bank of North America and all other banks connected with it that might require assistance, went far toward relieving the panicky feeling in the market.

Some idea of the great loss sustained in Wall street is afforded when it is said that twenty-three stocks showed, up to the time of the panic, a total shrinkage in value since November 1 of about $100,000,000.

The associated banks of New York City have available assets of $93,000,000. Against this it was voted to issue Clearing House certificates in such volume as the situation might suggest or require.

STORM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A Yacht Wrecked and Viscount Cantelupe Drowned.

A heavy storm prevailed throughout Great Britain and Ireland and much damage has been done. The rain fell incessantly and in many sections the country was flooded. The downpour was accompanied by a high wind, and reports have been received of many houses being unroofed by the gale. The storm was especially severe off shore. Telegrams from various points along the coast state that an enormous sea is running and that a number of coasting vessels have been wrecked, advices from Belfast state that a report has been received there that the yacht Frania foundered in Belfast Lough, and that its owner, Viscount Cantelupe, was drowned. The crew was saved. Viscount Cantelupe was the eldest son and heir of Earl De Le Warr.

Viscount Cantelupe climbed the rigging and cheered the men for a while, but the cold was so bitter that he became benumbed and was swept overboard.

At Liverpool and in the vicinity of that city the storm raged with terrific fury. The damage in that section is great. The Aintree race meeting has been postponed in consequence of the storm.

RAILWAY HORROR ABROAD.

Six Persons Cremated in the Burning of a Train.

A special passenger train on the Great Western Railway, in England, conveying passengers to London who had arrived from the Cape of Good Hope by the steamer Norham Castle, ran into a freight train near Taunton. The special train was made up of four passenger coaches, containing fifty passengers. It was pitch dark and a drenching rain was falling.

The signal man had forgotten that the freight train was standing on the up track and did not display the danger signal. The force of the collision was such that the first coach of the special was literally smashed into matchwood.

Sparks from the engine communicated to the debris, and the horror of fire was added to the terrors of the catastrophe. Six of the occupants of the first coach were burned to death in the presence of their fellow passengers, who were powerless to release them.

One of the passengers, who had been instantly killed when the trains came together, presented a ghastly appearance. His head was severed from his body as cleanly as if it had been done by a guillotine. Ten persons in all were believed to have been killed.

FALL CROPS.

The Government Statistician's November Averages.

The Largest Cotton Yield Ever Recorded.

The November returns to the Department of Agriculture of rates of yield per acre make the average for corn 19.9 bushels; potatoes, 57.5 bushels; buckwheat, 14.5 bushels; hay, 1.20 tons; tobacco, 718 pounds. The corn crop makes the smallest yield reported, excepting only that of 1881, which was 18.6 bushels. That of 1887 was 20.1 bushels. It is 83 per cent. of the average of the last ten years, a period which included four unusually poor years, and only 73 per cent. of last year's crop. The indications of recent returns have been so uniform that the estimate for permanent record will not be likely to change this figure unless by a fraction. The decline of the last decade is not due to loss of fertility, but to unfavorable meteorological influences. The highest rates are in New England as usual. New York averages 25.3 bushels; Pennsylvania, 27.5; Ohio, 20.7; Michigan, 26.7; Indiana, 24.3; Illinois, 25; Iowa, 26; Missouri, 25.8; Kansas, 11.3; Nebraska, 20.3. The principal decline is in the corn surplus States.

The average rate of yield of potatoes is 57.5 bushels. The condition of the crop in October was lower than any reported previous crop, except in 1887, being 61.7, against 61.5, when the rate of yield was 56.9 bushels per acre. It imports scarcity and warrants high prices. The low rates of yield of principal States are as follows: New York, 62 bushels; Pennsylvania, 68; Michigan, 58; Ohio, 46; Indiana, 37; Illinois, 30; Iowa, 48; Missouri, 39; Kansas, 28; Nebraska, 27; Minnesota, 68; Maine, 95; New Hampshire, 90, and Vermont, 95.

The yields of the hay crop are large as a rule throughout the country. The cane sugar crop will be a large one, and sugar beets have done well west of the Missouri, indicating a probably rapid development of the sugar industry.

The cotton returns for November are county estimates of yield per acre. The consolidation, considering areas with rates of yield, with correction only of obvious errors, makes the average yield 187 pounds of lint per acre. It is about the same as the yield of last year, and better than the returns of yield last November, which were exceeded by the results of the final investigation. Much will depend on the weather of November and December, not only in perfecting growth, but in saving the crop. If the season remains favorable, and the views of the correspondents prove conservative, the result may be slightly larger than is here anticipated. The estimated yields by States are as follows: Virginia, 165 pounds; North Carolina, 182; South Carolina, 175; Georgia, 165; Florida, 108; Alabama, 160; Mississippi, 200; Louisiana, 238; Texas, 196; Arkansas, 225; Tennessee, 191.

The Government cotton crop report was received at the Cotton Exchange in New York City and caused some excitement in the market. It was the largest crop on record, being about 8,000,000 bales, or about 700,000 more than last year. The market declined from twelve to sixteen points and closed in a nervous condition.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

President Harrison's Proclamation Appointing It for November 27.

The President issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 27, as a day of thanksgiving. The proclamation is as follows:

By the grace and favor of Almighty God the people of this Nation have been led to the closing days of the passing year, which has been full of the blessings of peace and the comforts of plenty. Bountiful compensation has come to us for the work of our minds and of our hands in every department of human industry.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 27th day of the present month of November, to be observed as a day of prayer and thanksgiving; and I do invite the people upon that day to cease from their labors, to meet in their accustomed houses of worship, and to join in rendering gratitude and praise to our beneficent Creator for the rich blessings He has granted to us as a Nation, and invoking the continuance of His protection and grace for the future. I commend to my fellow-citizens the privilege of remembering the poor, the homeless and the sorrowful. Let us endeavor to merit the promised recompense of charity and the gracious acceptance of our praise.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President:
James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

A KENTUCKY TOWN BURNED

The Most Important Buildings of Owensboro in Ruins.

Owensboro, Ky., was visited by the most destructive fire in her history. At 1 A. M. the fire had destroyed property to the amount of $250,000. At that time it was believed that at least five persons had met their death under falling walls, while others were seriously injured in jumping from burning buildings. The fire originated in a pantry in the basement of the Budd House, which was filled with guests. The flames had gained considerable headway before they were discovered. The guests were awakened, and some ran out into the streets in their night-clothing, while many, crazed by fear, jumped from the windows of the hotel. Among these were two women and a child, all of whom were badly injured. William H. Hahn jumped from a third story window of the Budd House, fell on his back, and was fatally hurt. Charles Leibeck, a traveling salesman from Philadelphia, and Charles Bareford, of New Albany, were badly burned. A high wind was blowing at the time the fire originated, and after the hotel had been swept away the flames reached the Bank of Commerce, next door, and that with the buildings occupied by Marks & Dregan, grocers, and Quicksert & Co., merchant tailors, was soon in ashes. The building occupied by the Owensboro *Messenger* and several other houses were destroyed.

NOVEL TRAIN ROBBERY.

A Sneak Thief Opens Safes and Gets Away With $12,000.

Two night trains on the Georgia Railroad, one leaving Atlanta for Augusta, at 11:50 o'clock, and the other leaving Augusta for Atlanta at the same hour, were robbed on a recent night. The Southern Express Company takes no way packages, and the messengers sleep on cots in the express car. The train leaving Augusta was robbed of about $40.

Messenger Ficklen is a heavy loser, a telegram from Atlanta saying that his packages amounted to $12,000. Ficklen says he must have been robbed between Conyers, which is about thirty miles from Atlanta, and Oconee bridge, about eighty miles from Atlanta. He was asleep on a cot in his car, and the robber must have entered the door next to the engine. Ficklen's key was in his vest pocket, which hung on the wall. One package could not be got into the safe and lay alongside. In the morning when Ficklen reached Augusta his key was missing. After two hours' search, failing to discover it, his safe was broken open, and it was then discovered that he was robbed. Both robberies were evidently the work of the same man, who probably knew the run of the road. The trains were not stopped, the robber mounting them at a station quietly, and doing his work and getting off afterward.

MURDERED 200 INFANTS.

The Chief Culprit Sentenced to Only Three Years' Imprisonment.

The trial of the midwife, Skibinska; her married daughter, Mme. Manowska; the latter's sister-in-law, and another woman, besides two men, for the murder at Warsaw, Poland, of 200 infants, has just been concluded. It was brought out in evidence that the children were never interred singly, but in order not to excite suspicion the conspirators waited until half a dozen of the unfortunates had died, when they were huddled into the same coffin.

The accused were defended by seven advocates, but all were found guilty. Skibinska, the chief culprit, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, while her accomplices got shorter terms. Against this leniency the Public Prosecutor promptly appealed.

THE LABOR WORLD.

SOME of the Maine mackerel fishermen are still making $12 to $15 a day.

THE working woman's guild of Philadelphia has a membership of 1000.

THE striking Cornish miners at Ishpeming, Mich., are going back to England.

THE Chicago marble cutters are the first of their craft to receive the eight-hour workday.

JOHN BURNS, of England, says last year there were 2000 strikes, and only twenty or thirty lost.

THE telegraphers announce that they will not strike until the day of the presidential election in 1892.

THE Dock-Laborers' union of London has cabled $8750 to Sydney, New South Wales, for the benefit of the strikers.

NEW YORK piano-makers have been refused a reduction of the hours of labor from ten to eight by their employers.

OWING to a lack of money the German Government refused to make loans to companies to build dwellings for workingmen.

THE wages of the section foremen west of the Missouri River, on the Rock Island road, have been raised from $45 to $47.50 per month.

STATISTICS show that 100,000 persons are out of employment in Lombardy, 60,000 in Piedmont, and 50,000 in Romagna and southern Italy.

DENVER, Col., is a sort of sanitarium for consumptive cigar-makers. It has now upward of 200 whom the various unions have sent there.

THE report that all the grave-diggers of the Glasnerin cemetery, near Dublin, Ireland, are on a strike is a curious note in the labor discussions.

THE national organization of marble-cutters has decided to fight the prison contractors who do marble work in the penitentiaries of Illinois and New York.

A GREAT scheme is on foot in Japan for the emigration of Japanese laborers to Mexico, where they are wanted to work on railways. Two Mexican agents are promoting the scheme.

THE number of employes on all the railroads of the country amounts to 700,000. There are 1518 different railroad corporations, and the total mileage of these railroads is 156,400 miles.

THE brickmyers of Denver are about to erect a building for their Union to cost $60,000; and the Miners' Union, of Colorado, will build a hall at Fleming's Grove, Arapahoe County, for $80,000.

THE glass-blowers are strongly advocating the establishment of co-operative factories as a means of improving their condition and banishing the differences that are continually arising between employers and employes.

ACCORDING to the figures given by the Commissioner of Labor of Colorado, female labor in that State is in no way paid better than in other parts of the United States. The average weekly earnings of women in Colorado are about $8.

THE conservative Trade Unionists, Socialists and Anarchists of Italy have adopted one common platform, whose principal plank is political action. The amalgamation of these three distinctive elements of the Italian labor movement took place at the Congress held recently at Milan.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CUBA wants reciprocity.

PARIS postmen are using tricycles.

THE Eiffel tower is closed for the winter.

PHILADELPHIA has 138 female physicians.

IN Buenos Ayres gold is quoted at 102 premium.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., has an epidemic of diphtheria.

CHICAGO has on an average about ten suicides a week.

THE State of Washington has forty-four national banks.

BRADSTREET'S reports general trade very active in all sections.

BELGIUM has proposed a renewal of the Latin union for five years.

THERE are 15,000 brass bands in this country, with 150,000 performers.

THE "grippe" has reappeared in Brooklyn, N. Y., with unusual virulence.

THE Edinburgh (Scotland) exhibition closed with a deficit of $150,000.

ONE hundred per cent. advance in the price of seal skins is reported from London.

FRAUDS for which emigration agencies are responsible continue to be perpetrated in Poland.

THE Government has paid off one-half of its indebtedness to the Mexican Central Railroad.

THE dredgers in Chesapeake bay have returned to Baltimore with reports that the oysters are all dead.

A VEIN of gold has been struck in a cellar in Birkenhead, England, by workingmen engaged in sinking a well.

THE pork-packing season has begun in Cincinnati, Ohio. That city packs $8,000,000 worth of pork annually.

THE orange crop in the south of Spain, Sicily and in southern Europe generally this year is a complete failure.

IT is stated that since the accession of Czar Alexander (1881), 270,000 Hebrews have been expelled from Russia.

SIX HUNDRED lots were sold a few days ago at Buchanan, Va., on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, for $710,000.

DR. KOCH'S DISCOVERY.

He Will Make It Public—The Remedy Within Reach of All.

In accordance with his statement that he desires neither material advantage nor pecuniary reward for his discovery of a method for the cure of consumption, Professor Koch will publish a full account of his researches in connection with the discovery.

The Frankfort *Zeitung* affirms that the lymph used for inoculating the patients will be within the reach of all, and that it will cost only $5 for a small phial. The success of the treatment is certain in tubercular affections of the skin, joints, and bones, and also in the early stages of pulmonary complaints. The lymph destroys the tubercular bacillus.

Several authorities confirm the report of the cure by Dr. Koch's method of a case of lupus on the face and arms within five days. The lymph throws off the bacillus by the necrotic process. Inoculation with the lymph is ineffectual in syphilitic affections.

Emperor William has summoned Professor Koch to an interview, in order personally to learn the results that have been obtained from the new consumption cure.

A Frankfort telegram to the Berlin *Post* says that the Emperor has made a personal gift of $250,000 to Professor Koch, and another of the same amount to endow a national institute for the production of the lymph used in Koch's process.

THE MARKETS.

46	NEW YORK.		
Beeves	3 15	@	5 15
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 50	@	7 50
Sheep	3 50	@	5 00
Lambs	5 50	@	6 25
Hogs—Live	4 00	@	4 25
Dressed	5	@	6¼
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 15	@	5 40
Patents	5 25	@	5 90
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 04	@	1 05¾
Rye—State	78	@	80
Barley—Two-rowed State	88	@	89
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	59¼	@	60¾
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	54
Mixed Western	47	@	51
Hay—Good	45	@	55
Straw—Long Rye	—	@	80
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.95c
Butter—State Creamery	21	@	26
Dairy, fair to good	17	@	23
West. Im. Creamery	12	@	24
Factory	8	@	18
Cheese—State Factory	7	@	9¾
Skims—Light	6½	@	7
Western	6	@	9
Eggs—State and Penn	26	@	27
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	1 75	@	4 65
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 50	@	4 80
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 40	@	5 70
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 00	@	4 10
Flour—Family	3 85	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	—	@	1 02¾
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	57¾
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	51
Barley—No. 1 Canada	94	@	95
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	30	@	35
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	14 00	@	15 00
Straw—Good to Prime	17 00	@	17 50
Butter—Firsts	21	@	23
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	3½	@	6¾
Sheep—Live Weight	3	@	4
Lambs	5½	@	6
Hogs—Northern	4¾	@	5¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 25	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Nov.	99	@	99¾
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Nov	60½	@	61¼
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	51¾
Potatoes	50	@	60
Butter—Creamery Extra	28	@	24
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	9

WHAT CURES!

Editorial Difference of Opinion on an Important Subject.

What is the force that ousts disease; and which is the most convenient apparatus for applying it? How far is the regular physician useful to us because we believe in him, and how far are his pills and powders and tonics only the material representatives of his personal influence on our health?

The regular doctors cure; the homœopathic doctors cure; the Hahnemannites cure; and so do the faith cures and the mind cures, and the so-called Christian scientists, and the four-dollar-and-a-half advertising itinerants, and the patent medicine men. They all hit, and they all miss, and the great difference—one great difference—in the result is that when the regular doctors lose a patient no one grumbles, and when the irregular doctors loss one the community stands on end and howls.—*Rochester Union and Advertiser.*

Nature cures, but nature can be aided, hindered or defeated in the curative process. And the *Commercial's* contention is that it is the part of rational beings to seek and trust the advice of men of good character who have studied the human system and learned, as far as modern science lights the way, how far they can aid nature and how they can best avoid obstructing her.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

It is not our purpose to consider the evils that result from employing the unscrupulous, the ignorant, charlatans and quacks to prescribe for the maladies that afflict the human family. We simply declare that the physician who knows something is better than the physician who knows nothing, or very little indeed about the structure and the conditions of the human system. Of course "he does not know it all."—*Rochester Morning Herald.*

I have used Warner's Safe Cure and but for its timely use would have been, I verily believe, in my grave from what the doctors termed Bright's Disease.—D. F. Shriner, senior Editor Scioto *Gazette*, Chillicothe, Ohio, in a letter dated June 30, 1890.

Queer Postoffice Names.

"Big Foot" is a postoffice in Indiana, "Pig" in Kentucky, "Skull Bone" and "Mouse Tail" in Tennessee, "Buzzard's Roost" in Georgia, and "Corn Cob" in South Carolina. "Number One" is a Maine postoffice and Vermont has a "Bread Loaf." In New York we have "Promised Land," a "Painted Post," "Good Ground" and "Half Moon." Pennsylvania might have selected better sounding names than